
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 58

June 15, 1933

No. 12

The Bermuda Library

G. R. Lomer

Transliteration Problems

F. E. Sommer

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Ralph E. Ellsworth

German Periodicals in American Libraries

Charles H. Brown

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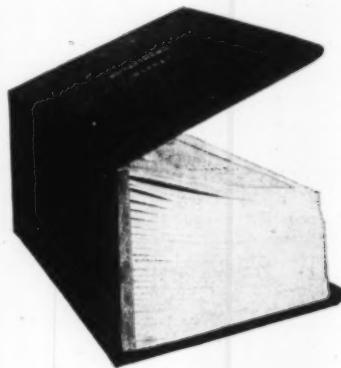
Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Articles scheduled for the July issue will include: "Labor and Money Saving Devices in the Catalog Department," by Florence C. Fuchs, head of the Cataloging Department, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; "Library Economies and the Library Patron," by Jeannette M. Drake, librarian, Pasadena, California, Public Library; and "The Letter and the Spirit," by Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President of the University of California. You will recall that Miss Fuchs' article was scheduled for the Equipment Number in April, but was delayed in order that several pieces of equipment could be more closely examined before being discussed.

August will be devoted to the second number in our "Leisure and the Library" program. Avocation will be featured in this issue with numerous suggestions for library activities. Many libraries are telling us what part they are playing in promotional community programs. We shall be glad to hear from your library.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



German Periodicals In American Libraries:¹ Deflation or Extinction?

By CHARLES H. BROWN

Librarian, Iowa State College

SINCE the first of the year at least four articles dealing with the subject of the high prices of German scientific periodicals have appeared.² Of these by far the most important is the one published in the May number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. The author is Dr. Georg Leyh, Librarian of the University of Tübingen, whose scholarship and attainments have already been recognized in this country. His article is the most thorough and scholarly study of the question which has yet appeared, and for this reason it seems desirable to summarize it somewhat at length. The title is almost a misnomer; the substance of his article deals with the question of the prices of German periodicals in relation to all libraries.

Dr. Leyh reviews the attempts which have been made in various countries to induce German publishers to lower their prices. The studies of Raymond Pearl in 1926 on the prices of biological books (not periodicals) resulted in con-

clusions not unfavorable to the German publisher.³ But later articles refuted any such conclusions at least in so far as periodicals are concerned. "The justified attacks in the English periodical *Nature*⁴ of the 31st of March and the 7th of April, 1928 . . . were soon followed by an article in *Svenska Dagbladet* for the 23rd of June, 1928." A reply from the German publishers which was planned to appear in *Die Naturwissenschaften* was unfortunately not published. Not until three years later did the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler make a study of the matter. Dr. Friedrich Oldenbourg, the President of the Börsenverein, showed in the *Börsenblatt*⁵ that the foreign market for the German book, which had been lost in the war, had been won back rapidly through inflation, but might be lost again. "With his earnest advice to publishers and authors that they should restrict the supply to that which science needs and above all that they should diminish that extension which drives prices up, Oldenbourg finally comes to an exact agreement with the foreign complainants. With words which are cautious and only slightly different he sets forth exactly what foreigners had found blameworthy in German scientific production for years."

¹ A review of Leyh, Georg. "Die deutschen Zeitschriftenpreisen und die amerikanischen Bibliotheken." *Zentralblatt f. Bibliothekswesen*. 50:377-88. May 1933.

² In addition to the article by Dr. Leyh these are: American medical association, Board of trustees. The Journal and medical journalism. American medical association. *Journal* 100:1036-37. 1933.

Crane, E. J. Comparative costs to subscribers of some journals much read by chemists. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, news ed.* 11:141. 1933.

Cunningham, F. R. High cost of German medical and scientific periodicals. *Science*, n.s. 77:409-10. 1933.

Bonser, Wilfrid. The cost of German periodicals. *Library Association Record*. 3:162-163. May 1933.

³ Pearl, Raymond. The cost of biological books in 1926. *Quarterly Review of Biology* 1:606-08. 1926.

⁴ *Nature*. 121:499, 538-39. 1928.

⁵ *Börsenblatt*. 98:125-31. April 9, 1931.

The complaint of American librarians in 1931⁶ was followed by a protest of the English Linnean Society in April 1932, which pointed out that librarians could no longer obtain the money for the extravagant prices of periodicals. In June 1932 the International Federation of Associations of Librarians passed similar resolutions, in spite of the arguments of the representative of the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig, "who as was his duty tried to deflect the protest from the German book trade by extending it to the periodicals of all civilized countries. But the retort could at once be made that no protest had ever been raised by anyone against the prices of French, English, or American periodicals." Dr. Leyh also refers to articles in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*⁷ and the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*.⁸

This whole series of complaints had no practical effect, although libraries are the main customers for scientific books and especially for periodicals. "Indeed, it is not even known whether the International Federation ever received an answer from the German Publishers Association." Dr. Leyh quotes one publisher's statement that the present method of billing periodicals by individual numbers will be maintained in spite of all protests of librarians, as long as it turns out to be profitable.

According to Dr. Leyh, directors of German medical institutes and clinics and the presidents of German medical societies as early as 1926 proposed to restrict the high prices of periodicals by a more critical selection and condensation of articles. By a large majority (160 to 15) the publishers rejected these conditions for the reform of periodicals. "The simple fact remains that all persons of influence in the book trade have turned out to be incapable of removing evils which have been recognized and complained of for many years."

Dr. Leyh believes that "In this serious disagreement it is time for German librarians to take a stand." His solution is original and to my knowledge has not been suggested by any other writer on this subject. His argument may be summarized as follows. German scientific periodicals are to a large extent filled with extensive doctoral dissertations. The periodicals must be bought because of other articles which they contain. The dissertations naturally belong in publications which should be exchanged by universities. There is a simple way out of the tangle of interests. Printing is an obligation of the doctoral candidates; distribution through exchange is

⁶ Note resolution adopted by the College and Reference Section of the American Library Association at the New Haven meeting, *ALA Bulletin* 25:519, 1931.

⁷ *LIBRARY JOURNAL* 57:261-65, March 15, 1932.

⁸ *Medical Library Association Bulletin* 20:144-55, April 1932.

an obligation of university libraries. Now German doctoral dissertations are being printed, apparently in full, in various German periodicals; the libraries are paying the bills. "Why does the German publisher lay his hand upon dissertations if he is really in earnest about restricting over-production and relieving the book market? Here is the place for a practical beginning in the reform of periodicals."

It can be readily seen that if in this country the various scientific and medical periodicals should print doctoral dissertations in full rather than in the condensed form in which they now frequently appear, the increase in subscription prices of these periodicals would be enormous. It would be an unjustifiable expense to publish all scientific dissertations in full. A comparison has been made of certain theses published in a condensed form and the original manuscripts. The condensed theses, in reality not much more than extensive abstracts, average not over four pages, or about 2,000 words each. The original manuscript averages about 12,000 words or twenty-four printed pages each.

American librarians are familiar with the extensive abstracts of doctoral dissertations published by many universities as for example, Chicago, Harvard, and Pittsburgh. The theses are very much condensed in these abstracts which vary from one to six or seven pages each in length.

In the experience of Iowa State College these extensive abstracts seem to serve the need. Readers are advised that the complete thesis, if required, is available for inter-library loan. Yet out of several hundred requests for theses there was but one case in which the abstract did not prove sufficient.

It may be desirable to place on record the different reactions of German publishers to the complaints of librarians in Germany and those in this country. Dr. Leyh shows emphatically that the publishers were not responsive in any way to the suggestions of German scholars. In this country we have received some promises. We have been given hope of satisfactory adjustments, which have never materialized. Several examples of unfulfilled promises can be cited.

The publishers of the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie* wrote, in a letter of October 12, 1931, to the librarian of the University of New Hampshire as follows:

"At this occasion, we beg to advise you that publisher and editor of the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie* shall attend to a restriction of the extent of this periodical beginning with next year so that then the subscription prices will be reduced correspondingly."

What happened? In 1932 the cost of the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie* in American money was \$1.80 more than it was in 1931, ex-

cluding from consideration the supplementary volume published in 1931. The price in 1931 was M28.80 per volume. Exactly the same price per volume was charged in 1932; but in addition in 1932 one additional Heft was published. The omission of a supplementary volume cannot be regarded as a "restriction of the extent of this periodical."

In reply to the resolutions adopted by the American Library Association at their meeting in New Haven in June 1931,⁹ a letter, dated September 30, 1931, was received from the Börseverein der deutschen Buchhändler as follows:

"... According to our information, the publishers concerned have all, of their own initiative, decided to reduce the large annual output of, and the number of illustrations in, their publications. These two are the chief factors in the yearly burden which the library bears and the publishers hope to be successful to a continually increasing degree in these steps. . . ."

Nevertheless, in spite of this statement, the German scientific periodicals in 1932 cost fully as much, if not more, than they did in 1931. As a matter of fact some of the most expensive showed an increase.

In a letter to Mr. Robert published in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, August, 1932,¹⁰ the German publisher whose output is possibly the largest, wrote under date of May 30, 1932, as follows:

"Realizing this situation I for some time past have given my attention to curtailment of the size of periodicals appearing irregularly. I shall be ready towards the end of this year to prepare a summary of the annual output for 1932 as compared with the output of the preceding years, and to adopt measures that will assure for 1933 adequate reductions of those bulky periodicals which have not been reduced."

Librarians themselves can judge the extent to which German scientific periodicals have been reduced in size and price up to the present time. There may have been conditions not known to us which made the plans of the publishers impossible of realization. Nevertheless the fact remains that the hopes held out to American libraries had no more tangible results than the discouraging statements of the publishers quoted by Dr. Leyh.

It may be well to place another comment on record, which was received in a personal communication from one of our colleagues in Great Britain. The responsibility for the high cost of German periodicals was by inference placed directly on the shoulders of American librarians. "We have been the ones who have been ready to pay these high prices. If we had not continued to purchase scientific books and periodicals at prices far greater than ever before charged in the history of the world, some means would have been found to reduce the size and price. American libraries, by their ability and willingness to pay, have en-

abled the publishers to persist in charging exorbitant prices.

During the last five years appeals have been made to the German publishers by librarians and scientific societies of many different nations, including those of Germany. These appeals have been met either by refusal or by promises which the publishers have not fulfilled. For most libraries in this country it is no longer a case of what can be done in the future, it is a case of what must be done now. By the end of this fiscal year reduced budgets, even of some of the wealthier institutions, will be in effect. The situation is too serious to permit of any further attempts to show to periodical publishers our point of view. We must now turn to our own scientists and show them what these publications are costing us. At present at Iowa State College we are reporting to professors requesting expensive German books or periodicals that the cost is high, \$25 or more a volume, and inquiring if in their opinion the publications are worth the price. The usual reply received is that the book, valuable as it is, is not worth the price, in view of our reduced budget. With reductions in salaries of instructors, in some cases as high as 40 or 50 per cent, no librarian can hope for sufficient funds for the purchase of German books and periodicals at the present high prices if such purchase implies, as it must, further decreases in the meager salaries paid the teaching and library staffs in most of our institutions.

What should be the next step? Many libraries must cancel subscriptions at the end of this year or earlier. Shall we ignore entirely the results of German science, or is there another solution?

There is a possible escape from this situation, which has been suggested unwittingly by the action of one of the German publishers. An announcement by possibly the leading German publisher was issued last year and is translated in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*.¹¹

"The following abstracting journals aim to review the total medico-biological literature of the world in a brief, dependable and comprehensive manner. . . . The *Zentralblätter* are meant to make it superfluous, at least for German readers, to subscribe to foreign publications. Special efforts will be made to have the important foreign articles carefully abstracted in detail so that it will be generally unnecessary to look up the original articles."

Why should not we in the United States form various groups to abstract the German medical publications? These abstracts could be issued at much lower prices than the corresponding *Zentralblätter* listed in the circular. To provide for possible need of the original article, two or three copies of each periodical could be made available

⁹ A.L.A. *Bulletin* 25:519. 1931.

¹⁰ *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 21:31-32. 1932.

for inter-library loan: one copy in New York, one in Chicago, and one in the far west.

Some of us in the United States are rediscovering facts forgotten since the war. Many objects regarded in 1929 as indispensable have been found to be not so necessary as we had formerly believed. Many of our scientists are finding that while it is helpful to have the original publications available it is not always essential to their research. The work of Russian scientists is receiving increasing recognition in this country. Although their publications are not expensive, results of research in Russia are made known to American scientists at present chiefly through abstracts. The following quotation is taken from the valuable *Animal Breeding Abstracts*.¹²

"As it is written and printed in Russian it will be available in its present form to extremely few readers, and for this reason the staff of the Imperial Bureau of Animal Genetics has arranged to publish technical communication in English...." In the future German monographs may be referred to as follows: "These publications are available to extremely few readers and for this reason scientific groups have arranged to publish abstracts in English."

Another and possibly preferable solution was suggested several years ago by Mr. Cannon.¹³ He recommended that the libraries of the country be organized into certain districts. The libraries of each district would arrange for one copy of each periodical to circulate among the various libraries of the district. Instead of subscribing to 200 or 300 copies of a certain journal, we would make 20 or 30 copies serve our needs.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the fact that all German periodicals are not high. It is

unfortunate that the high prices of some German scientific journals are leading many libraries to cancel all orders for German books and periodicals. The *Anatomischer Anzeiger* costs per page about as much as the *American Journal of Anatomy*. The *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, an outstanding publication, costs on the page basis less than one-half as much as some German medical publications, although much of the material in it is expensive to collect. Some German publishers have kept the prices of their periodicals within fairly reasonable limits. A distinction should be made, but unfortunately present tendencies toward wholesale cancellation will affect to some extent all German publications.

The committee of the American Library Association which has this matter under consideration realizes that the Medical Library Association is also greatly concerned, especially as the high prices of German books and periodicals are especially notable in the fields of biology and medicine. The medical libraries have been suffering increasing embarrassment for a number of years. They must decide now whether it is better to arrange for a few copies to circulate among a number of different libraries or to attempt to provide abstracts, or both. The action at the meeting of the medical librarians in Chicago on June 19 will be watched with interest by research libraries interested in the medical and biological sciences.

American librarians owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Leyh for his admirable and scholarly contribution. He has emphasized the unity, the harmony, and the mutual interests of librarians without regard to nationality. The difficulties concern all libraries, not those of the United States alone.

12 *Animal Breeding Abstracts*. 1:65. 1933.

13 Cannon, Carl L. Purchasing periodicals. *ALA Bulletin* 22:446. 1928.

Unless the work a child is taught to do holds a rewarding joy born of the creative impulse, the job falls flat. The child goes elsewhere in search of higher values. It is by doing the thing that he likes, the thing that is an expression of his inner self, the thing that allows his creative power to function, that the child gets an appreciation of his own strength—gets a feeling of tolerance for others, an enthusiasm for mastery of technique. It is through this that he forms enduring friendship. It is from this that he derives his notions of right and wrong. It is through this that he develops his ideas of reverence, of service, of beauty, of godliness.

—Angelo Patri in *Leisure*.

Phonograph Records In The Library

By RALPH E. ELLSWORTH

Librarian, Adams State Teachers College, Alamosa, Colorado

THE MUSIC appreciation courses now being offered in the schools and colleges are fast becoming one of the best loved courses in the curriculum. One of the fundamental principles of this work is that the student must listen to the music being studied, as well as learn the principles of music. So far, the phonograph is one of the most commonly used media for this work.

The question of how to handle records in the library is a vexing one. Certainly the records are as important as books in this field, and they deserve as careful attention from the librarian. This includes both the cataloging and shelving methods. There is no more reason for using an abbreviated form for cataloging records than there is for books. And the shelving arrangement for records should be just as convenient as the one for books. The librarian of the Adams State Teachers College of Southern Colorado has worked out a system of caring for records that seems to be working well after one year's testing. This system is outlined here in hopes that it will be useful to others.

The records are accessioned in a separate book, beginning with the number one to keep the numbers small. The accession number of the record is its call number, because unless the collection is very large a classification system is unnecessary. The numbers are written on the records with white ink and are covered with shellac. A filing case is used for shelving. This has two advantages: it is fairly dust proof — and this is important with records — and the user always has a broadside view of the records. Non-movable divisions must be placed in the drawers about every four inches to keep the records from swinging and chipping. A strip of Masonite, or other soft material, placed on the bottom of the drawer will also prevent damage to the records. Each record is kept in its regular dust wrapper and filed in a large manila folder, the label of which carries the call number of the record. When taken from the file, the dust wrapper is sent with the record and the folder stays in the case.

The records are cataloged according to the rules listed below. It has been found here that the effort put into this rather detailed work is well spent. Students using the catalog have more detailed information before them, and the card form conforms to that of the other cards in the catalog. These cards are filed in a separate drawer

here, but there is no reason why they should not be run in with the other cards in the catalog if so desired. Keeping them separate does seem to save time for the user, though some educational value may be lost. The cataloging of records is rather difficult, especially because it is often difficult to find the full name of some modern musicians. This would not be true in a large library with a good reference collection.

Rule One

The main entry shall be under title, except where the title is one that would be known only as related to the composer. Titles that are opus numbers come under this rule.

(Example of rule one)

Rec.	
47	
Adoramus te (Let us adore Thee), by Battista Pierluigi da Palestrina. From the St. Gregory Hymnal. Sung by the Palestrina Choir, Nicola A. Montani, Director. Victor record, no. 21622-B. 10 in.	
Note: Mixed voices — unaccompanied. Reverse: Ave Maria.	

(Second example of rule one)

Rec.	
29	
Bach, Johann Sebastian Fugue, no. 2 (three voices), arranged for violin, clarinet and piano; Fugue, no. 7 (four voices), from volumes 1 & 2 of Bach's, "Well tempered clavichord". Arranged for violin, bassoon & piano. Victor record, no. 19956-B. 10 in.	
Reverse: Bach, Fugue no. 1.	

Rule Two

The general form of the card shall be the same as used in regular cataloging, as described in the *A.L.A. Cataloging Rules*. The size of the record shall be given where paging is placed on regular cards. Thus:

(Example of rule two)

Rec.
no.

Title (translated title). Music by . . .
 Words by . . . Performed by . . . Parts
 of the composition. Company, record num-
 ber.
 size of record.
 Note: special features
 Reverse: title of reverse side.

(Example of rule five, part "B")

Rec.
115

Oh Veremeland, Thou lovely. (old folk
 melody). Played by the Victor String
 Ensemble, Joseph Pasternack, Director.
 Victor record, no. 19923-A.
 10 in.

Reverse: The music box.

Rule Three

Use the title in the original language with a
 translation on the card. Make a cross reference
 in the catalog from the translated to the original
 title. Thus:

The fatal stone — Aida, See
 Aida — La fatal piedra

Rule Four

When the title has an opus number, mention
 this directly after the title in parenthesis. Also
 make a cross reference to the regular title from
 the opus number. The opus number being, of
 course, under the name of the composer. Thus:

Beethoven, Ludwig Van
 Opus 84, See
 Egmont Overture

Rule Five

A. When a single side of a record has more
 than one distinct part, catalog the whole side as
 one unit, and make author and title entries for
 each part. i. e.

(Example of rule five, part "A")

Rec.
86

The knight of the hobby-horse, from
 "Scenes from Childhood", Op. 15, no. 9;
 Solitary flowers, from, "Forest scenes", Op.
 83, no. 3 by Schumann. The Louis Mohler
 series. Played by the Victor orchestra.
 Victor record, no. 22162-B.
 10 in.

Reverse. The wild horseman, etc.

B. When a record has two distinct pieces, one
 on each side of the record, catalog each side sepa-
 rately, including a statement of the contents of
 the opposite side. Thus:

(Example of rule six)

Rec.
126
A-G

Symphony in C Minor, no. 41 (Jupiter),
 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. 1st. movement,
 Allegro vivace; 2nd. movement, Andante cantabile;
 3rd movement, Minuetto;
 4th. movement, Molto allegro. 7 parts.
 Played by the London Symphony Orchestra,
 directed by Albert Coates. Victor record,
 no. 9001-4.
 12 in.

Reverse of last part: Impresario-Overture.

Rule Seven

Tracings shall be made in the same manner
 as for books, and entries in the catalog shall
 also be made in the same manner. Tracings for
 the above illustration would be:

- t — Impresario-Overture
- a — Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus
- t — Jupiter symphony
- s — Instrumental music — Orchestra
- London Symphony
- s — Symphonies
- s — Overtures

Rule Eight

Make an entry in the catalog for the person
 or group performing, if that person or group is
 important, but not for the conductor of a group.
 Instead, make a cross reference from the name
 of the person to the organization with which he
 is connected. i. e.

Coates, Albert, Conductor, See
 London Symphony Orchestra.

Rule Nine

Cross references should be fully and gener-
 ously made in the catalog. Refer from the fol-

lowing things: catch title to full title, translated titles to the original, from different forms of names to the correct and from one subject heading to related ones.

Subject headings will, in general, be determined by the use of the catalog. Appreciation courses usually demand the following things: All pieces listed under the form and type of the

piece, i. e., symphony, fugue, rondo, etc.; All examples of the various musical instruments; all examples of the different combinations of voices and instruments, such as: vocal quartets, string quartets, and bands. For the sake of convenience, it is well to group these together under a general head. Thus, Instrumental music — Orchestra; Vocal music — Soprano, duet, etc.

Courtesy And Good-Humor

By VIRGINIA TURRELL

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IF EXPERIENCE gives one authority to speak, then that right is mine, for I am conscious of having sinned greatly against both courtesy and good-humor in my first days as a library assistant. Coming to work as a summer substitute in a branch of a large public library the summer after my graduation from college, my pride was much hurt when the librarian asked me if I had just graduated from high school. Spurred on by this insult, I sought to assume greater dignity by the exercise of a petty authority at the loan desk that must have been very annoying to the public that came my way. I fear that there were some unduly large fines charged for torn pages and pencil-marked books. Necessarily the rules of a large system must often seem arbitrary to a public which does not know why they have been made. When a person asked me an occasional question about the reason for the strict rules of registration, for instance, my answers were likely to be dogmatic to a degree verging on rudeness. In effect they were that rules were rules and not to be questioned. This kind of reply seemed to me to cover my own lack of knowledge, which I dared not enlighten by asking questions, lest the other librarians despise my ignorance. No one gave me any information except about the mechanical details of the routine that I was to perform. My first few hesitant questions were received with such impatience that they were presently completely discouraged.

There was very little corrective offered to my unfortunate attitude by the behavior of the other assistants. Almost without exception, they assumed a patronizing air towards the public which was closely akin to discourtesy or ill-humor when the ignorant made mistakes or asked questions. As I later discovered, they were particularly poor

representatives of the library profession. All were untrained and without college education. They had come into the system during the war when the library had to take any one that it could get. For the most part they came from rather poor families and felt themselves much come up in the world. Sudden rise to a small bit of authority such as falls to the lot of any semi-public servant makes the most unbearable petty tyrant of all. In fairness to the staff, I should add that the neighborhood was an exceptionally poor one, where the public was dirty, illiterate and yet presuming.

The only exceptions on the staff to this wrong conception of duty were the librarian and her first assistant. They were both pleasant, refined ladies who gladly helped any one who asked for it, but unfortunately were rarely accessible. They were too busy with administrative details to spend much time in the public rooms of the library or to oversee the service of their assistants.

I have dwelt at some length upon this episode, because it seems to illustrate several problems and needs. In the first place it emphasizes the desirability of impressing upon the novice the importance of courtesy and service above all things. All new assistants should be given more of the attitude of the commercial employee who must always be pleasant and courteous in order to sell his products. They should learn to encourage people to use the library, rather than to assume that they are doing the public a favor by fixing books for them. It also illustrates the necessity of encouraging questions on the part of the novice, in order that she may the better give that service, with greater knowledge. In the second place it shows the need of choosing a staff with great care, not only for routine, but for pleasant personality as well. In the third place,

it points out that mere perfection of administrative detail is not enough. Besides making books available to the public and encouraging them by exhibitions, there must be pleasant personal contact between the library staff and the public.

Probably the best way to create the proper attitude in novices is by the good example of the older librarians. If that is not sufficient, the matter can be brought up in staff meeting and as a last resort by direct advice. As for the need of choosing assistants carefully, there is now a plentiful supply of well trained people of pleasing personality. I think that nearly all libraries exercise care in this field now-a-days so that it is really no longer a problem. The head librarian cannot always be on hand to see that her assistants behave properly, but if she sets a good example, creates a cheerful atmosphere, selects her staff with care and cultivates the proper attitude in them, the problem of pleasant relations between the library and the public will largely take care of itself.

There is much to be said in defense of lapses into ill-humor and irritation on the part of librarians. The public is frequently very trying and sometimes deliberately disagreeable. About the only thing that one can say to this is that two wrongs do not make a right. If the librarian remains cheerful and courteous in the face of all difficulties, the public is much more likely to do likewise. It should be remembered, too, that librarians are often poorly paid, that frequently libraries are not adequately staffed to give all the service expected of them and that the supply of current books, most in demand, is very scant. All these conditions combine to cause a nervous irritability that makes the service to the public too perfunctory. The principal remedy for such circumstances lies in educating the public to the need for larger funds if they are to get all the benefit from their libraries that they should, but naturally in times like the present, that is impossible to do.

The librarians, themselves, however, can do something about relieving the staff shortage, by simplifying the routine of preparing books, cataloging detail and similar things so that it will take as little time as possible. It is not an uncommon thing to hear one library assistant remark to another, as they look over the schedule for the day, "Oh dear, they've given me only one hour to do my own work in." It is too great a tendency for each assistant to regard her task of sending out notices for overdue books, or taking care of the reserves, as the most important thing that she does. A possible remedy for this harassed feeling might be to separate the clerical work more, by having a special force to do nothing but that. This would to a large extent free the trained people entirely for direct service to the

public. Much of the clerical work is very simple. Such work as pasting in labels and lettering books might in more cases be done by untrained people, such as high school girls who wish to become librarians. The work would thus benefit both girls and library. It might quite possibly save the library money by making fewer higher salaried people necessary, as well as being a great saving in energy to the trained staff. It is very difficult, for example, for a reference assistant to be lettering books and at the same time properly attending to her reference work.

To return to myself for a moment, I must relate an incident which made me see with a sudden blinding flash how ridiculous and trying I must have appeared to many of my public all that first summer. One evening near the end of the summer I accompanied a friend of mine, a distinguished elderly lady, to the library in the suburb where we lived. When my friend presented her books in a neat pile at the charging desk to be marked, the young assistant looked up in irritation and said none too politely, "Please open the books and take out the cards." While my friend obeyed, others in the line moved ahead of us so that we had an additional wait. As we left the library my friend, with a flush of annoyance, remarked that rude children like that should not be allowed in libraries.

With this example fresh in my mind, I expected upon entering library school in the fall, to hear patience, courtesy and good-humor stressed as being very important attributes of a librarian. To my surprise they were seldom mentioned. Once in a class we were discussing the qualifications necessary in a good reference librarian. Finally when no one else seemed likely to do so, I ventured to suggest that amicability was essential. The instructor, a splendid teacher and charming person to her intimates, but with a reputation of being very austere to the students who sought knowledge in the reference room over which she presided, merely gave an indifferent assent as if the remark were not worth considering. I suppose that it was assumed that all prospective librarians would realize the importance of this quality. From my own observations and the comments of acquaintances from various parts of the country, I do not think that librarians, either young or old, always practice these virtues to the extent to which they might.

The immediate occasion for these comments was caused by the recounting of an incident which I heard very lately at a dinner party. The lady relating the story desired a particular book for writing a paper. The book not being in its proper place on the shelf, she rather naturally assumed that it was out and requested the assistant at the desk to reserve it for her. The young assistant eyed her very suspiciously and asked if she had

had a librarian look it up for her. The lady said that she had not, but that the book was off the shelf. The assistant replied that it was the rule that a librarian must look for a book, before it could be reserved. She then pointed to a librarian who was at the catalog and said that she could look it up. The lady approached that librarian with her request. The librarian received it with considerable ill-humor saying that she was not on duty and asking why the lady had not gone to the reference librarian in the room where the book should be. The lady replied that the librarian had not been at her desk when she was in that room, but that she would gladly go to her now. The librarian, however, held on to the slip and muttered that she guessed that she could find the book. Presently she emerged with it from the basement and handed it to the lady with an air still far from gracious. Although the rule was thus justified, the method of enforcing it was disagreeable.

Now I know that this incident is far from being typical of this particular library. On the contrary it is rather noted for the efficient and cheerful service that it renders to the public. This particular lady was so discouraged, how-

ever, that she does not want to risk it again. It is just these occasional lapses that librarians should guard against so carefully, because even one failure in courtesy may do much harm to a library's reputation.

After this incident was told, the conversation turned for some moments upon librarians. As always some remarks were pleasant and some critical. Several people laughed at what they insisted was typical of all librarians, a certain too earnest, harassed expression.

I have heard this worried manner commented on enough times before to think that it is almost the worst enemy that librarians have. It probably arises from too great a concentration upon details. Now of course details are very necessary and important, but when they become so engrossing that the librarian is too concerned with them to serve her public properly, I think that it is time to omit some of them and to spend more time in direct help.

Having criticized, I must now hasten to add that on the whole, librarians seem to me remarkably devoted and efficient in the performance of their tasks. It is just because I would like to have them fail even less, that I venture to speak at all.

"There lies in every human being the craving for a chance to express himself, to show what he can do, to be recognized. We librarians consider that this fact is fundamental to all library service. Our job is twofold; to give attention and interest to the individual who comes for help, and to find ways to plant an idea that will lead new people to cultivate a hobby, undertake a project, become absorbed in some new intellectual interest. . . . This purpose of stimulating leads to the whole array of devices sometimes referred to as library publicity, such as book lists, newspaper stories about books, exhibits either in the library or outside, for example, in store windows, to show library books. I hope the time will come when the American Library Association, the American Federation of Arts, or some individual library interested in such things, can be provided with generous funds, available year after year, whereby to prepare and print first-class lists in large quantities for distribution through libraries generally. Most libraries find it impossible to get either the time or the printing funds to do such things as frequently as they would wish."

—From "Leisure Time Interests and the Library,"
by JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

Transliteration Problems

By F. E. SOMMER

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THE SPELLING in Roman letters of names and words taken from languages using a different script is a permanent source of confusion. The "popular" transliterated forms, which we find in newspapers and ordinary reading matter, lack entirely a uniform system. They are the product of different ideas applied by persons of different nationality and competence to words or names which they wanted to use. Many of these forms have been indiscriminately taken over by others and their use has been perpetuated, although they have no logical justification. One of these words which have acquired a permanent place in English dictionaries is the word "Czar," strangely enough pronounced *Zahr*, which is neither in accordance with the Russian pronunciation nor with English phonetics. According to the dictionary, this form is identical with the old Polish spelling (!). This is just as illogical as the word *Czechoslovakia* which, however, does not represent a transliteration in the strict sense of the word.

Such forms are contrary to the nationalistic tendency of popular transliteration which is, or should be, based on the assumption that the reader either does not know anything about foreign languages or that at least he will associate each letter or combination of letters with the sound it represents in his own language. This nationalism applied to phonetics naturally leads to considerable discrepancies in transliteration because of the different sound-values attributed to the letters of the Roman alphabet by the different nations using them. The combination *ch*, for instance, has only in Spanish the same sound as in English. To the French and Portuguese these two letters represent *sh*, to the Germans, Poles and Welsh a guttural *h*, to the Italians *k* (used only before *e* and *i*). Consequently, in each language different letters have to be used to obtain the same pronunciation. The name of the greatest Russian poet Pushkin (*u* represents here a short *oo*-sound) is spelled *Pouchkine* by the French, *Puschkin* by the Germans, *Puszkin* by the Poles and *Puskin* by the Hungarians. The Dutch and Swedes can only approximate the *sh*-sound by writing *Poeskin* and *Puskin*, respectively. Other languages prefer to borrow some form. In a Danish encyclopedia I find the German form *Puschkin*, in the excellent *Spanish Encyclopedia Illustrada* the English form *Pushkin*, while the Portuguese use the French form *Pouchkine*. The Greeks simply disregard the

sh-sound, which is unknown in their language, and write *Pouskin* (in their own script, of course). The *Nuova Enciclopedia Italiana* has the strange form *Puschkine*, a mixture of German and French phonetics, which shows that even in reference works there appears sometimes a lack of discrimination with regard to transliterated forms.

For the Arabic name which the British Museum transliterates as *Fakhr al-Din* we find the following spellings: *Fachr ed-din*, *Fakhr ul-Din*, *Fakhruddin*, *Fakroddin*, *Fechrredin*, *Fakkardin*, *Faccardin*, *Fekherdin*, *Faccardine*, *Fekkerdin*, *Facardin*, and others. Failure to discount these nationalistic influence accounts for the confusion of forms which we find every day in print. French forms, as *Manchouria*, *Pékin*, *Manchoukou* are interchanged with *Manchuria*, *Peking*, *Manchu kwo*, or even with a corresponding Chinese form as *Manchuli*. The proof reader, of course, cannot be expected to settle such problems which most likely are not clear to the editor either. Due to indifference or lack of time, there seems to be a tendency to accept indiscriminately any form supplied in a cable or a written report. This does not apply, as a rule, to geographical names for which there is a generally accepted anglicised form, such as *Vienna* for *Wien*, *Warsaw* for *Warszawa*, or *Moscow* for *Moskva*.

The spelling of a personal name frequently is determined by the bearer of the name, who may base the transliteration of his name on French, German, or English phonetics. This accounts for the use of French forms as *Chaliapine* (which in English should be spelled *Shalyapin*) or the German forms *Tschaikowsky*, *Rachmaninoff*. In the latter form we find a combination of the German guttural with the ending-off preferred by the French (the Russians write *-ov*).

As we see, many of the familiar transliterated forms are anything but authoritative because there are no uniform principles. As long as each language uses its own phonetics for foreign names, this confusion will continue to puzzle those who are anxious to get the "correct" spelling.

Scientific Transliteration

For scientific purposes — and this also includes library work — greater accuracy is required. We must have certain set rules for transliterating and all forms not in accordance with the system adopted are to be listed in the catalog only as a reference to the approved form. A scientific transliteration should convey to the initiated the

spelling of the original script because it is not always feasible to reproduce the foreign script. In Hindustani, for instance, there are four different letters which have approximately the sound of our z. These four characters are distinguished in the transliteration of the British Museum by the conventional signs z, ȝ, ȝ, ȝ. As the twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet are not sufficient for an adequate expression of the great variety of sounds represented by all the characters of the various scripts, additional sound symbols have to be created. This can be accomplished by differentiating our letters with the help of diacritical marks, such as dot, dash, cedilla, apostrophe, accent, etc., or by the addition of Greek or Gothic letters or of purely conventional symbols. It also is possible to represent a number of sounds by combinations of letters, such as zh, dz, kh, ts, rh, etc., but the ideal is one symbol for each character of the foreign script. That letter combinations can be avoided is demonstrated by the spelling of some of the more recently romanized languages. The latest example is Turkish which expresses sh by ȝ, ch by ȝ and gh by ȝ.

There are three scripts for which the question of transliteration is settled: for German we naturally use the same romanization as the Germans themselves; for Irish the romanized Gaelic is the standard and for Japanese there is an officially adopted transliteration. For all other scripts there is no absolute agreement about the system of transliteration.

The public at large to whom diacritical marks, foreign letters or conventional signs are not familiar prefers by force of habit combinations, even if not ordinarily used in English, such as kh, ts, zh. Even scientists advocate such concessions to nationalistic feeling or popular taste. We have been using, therefore, a number of combinations which could be easily expressed by one letter with some diacritical mark. But when combinations are used they should be united for the sake of accuracy by a tie indicating that the sound for which they stand is represented in the original script by one letter. If this is conscientiously carried out in Armenian transliteration, which uses the greatest number of combined letters, the words frequently look clumsy. In other languages, especially when there is hardly any danger of misunderstanding, the ties usually are omitted. But whenever s or t accidentally happen to be followed in a transliterated form by h (as in the English word mishap) it is safer in popular transliteration to separate the two letters by a hyphen to avoid the pronunciation sh or th, as for instance in "Tas-hil ul-kalām" which is the title of a Hindustani grammar. In scientific transliteration, strictly speaking, the absence of the tie should be sufficient evidence of the presence of two distinct

letters in the original script, but the laxity in the use of the tie leaves room for doubt.

Choice Of Symbols

For each character of the foreign script to be transliterated we have to select a basic Roman letter which for the sake of greater accuracy or distinction may be provided with diacritical marks. If these basic letters, or even combinations of letters, are well chosen, they should give at least an approximate idea of the individual sounds. While the combinations sh, ch, ts are at least phonetically satisfactory, the same cannot be said of kh when it is used to indicate the guttural sound (German ch). This guttural would be better represented by h, underlined to suggest the stronger aspiration. A Russian, for instance, would understand "Herson" more readily than "Kherson". The kh can be defended as a makeshift only in those languages which have no real aspirated h (Italian, Spanish, French, etc.).

In the system of transliteration used by the Library of Congress for Russian the symbols e and īe have been chosen for two Russian letters which express exactly the same sound. The transliteration, therefore, creates the impression that we have two different sounds in Russian, which is in contradiction with the actual facts. (One of the two identical letters has been dropped in the reformed Russian spelling). It would be preferable to use only one symbol, distinguished by some diacritical mark according to the letter used in the original script.

As to the symbols i and ī used by the Library of Congress, the choice of the macron, which is too well established as the mark of a long vowel, seems unfortunate. Strictly speaking, there is no necessity of distinguishing the two i's used in Russian for the same sound because, unlike e and īe, their use is subject to definite and simple rules. At least this would be just as logical as the treatment of the hard sign which is not accounted for at the end of words. The only justification for the use of a special symbol I can see in Ukrainian where the "i without the dot" has a different sound than the "i with the dot". At all events the dash would be less disturbing under the i than above.

Retransliteration

It happens occasionally that we find English, German, French or other names written in a different script, for instance Russian, Arabic, Armenian, etc. On account of the difference in the principles used in transliterations we frequently get surprising and amusing results when we retransliterate such names.

While our system of Armenian transliteration is based on the Western Armenian pronunciation, most foreign words seem to appear in Armenian in eastern Armenian phonetics. Among our Ar-

menian books I find such translations as *Thawith Gobberfilt* by Tiggens (*David Copperfield* by Dickens) or *Hamled* by Sheqsbir (*Hamlet* by Shakespeare).

On the other hand, in Arabic it is chiefly the deficient vowel system which accounts for the ambiguity of foreign names. The letter waw, which for the sake of uniformity is transliterated by the British Museum as ü, has to do duty for the sounds o, u, ö, ü, au, ou. This gives us the transliterated forms Nabülyün (*Napoleon*), Lürans (*Lawrence*), etc.

The Russians spell foreign names phonetically, regardless of their spelling in the original language. Consequently, when we retransliterate them, they appear stripped of all their orthographic particularities. The h, which does not exist in Russian, is replaced by g or kh (pronounced as German ch). A few examples from Russian and Bulgarian may suffice: Klemanso (*Clementea*), Luven (*Louvain*), Sharlrua (*Charleroi*), Guver (*Hoover*), Kholivud (*Hollywood*).

According to the L. C. Supplementary Rules 10-11, such names should be given in the original spelling. There is no reason why such a recommendation should apply only to Russian; it certainly would be just as convenient in Armenian, Arabic, etc. For internationally known foreign names this rule does not present great difficulties, but there are many Russian citizens with German or Jewish names for which even the bearers would be at a loss to give a romanized form when their ancestors for generations already had been settled in Russia. Names which appear in Russian as Fogler, Levenfish, Tsukertort, may have been spelled originally Vogler, Löwenfisch, Zuckertort, but it is not easy to find a proof. Recently the Library of Congress sent out a correction of Isaak Jakob Schmidt to Iakov Ivanovich Shmidt, motivating this change by the fact that this author "had lived from his twentieth year to his death in Russia and worked for Russia alone." It seems to me that if some author has had books published in any romanized language and if his name, consequently, has become known under a certain romanized form, we might use that form, his citizenship, birthplace, etc., notwithstanding.

As an example of modern Greek phonetics I shall give a few names transliterated from the Greek periodical *Atlantis* according to our rules for transliterating Greek: Ouasigtōn (*Washington*), Ölmpany (*Albany*), Gkaitē (*Goethe*), Tzain Antams (*Jane Addams*), Ntelagouaiar (*Delaware*).

Chinese

A somewhat superficial news item on the pronunciation of Jehol and other Chinese names recently received undeserved attention in the *Literary Digest*. The examples given in that brief notice without explanation are confusing and

leave the reader baffled. Personally, I consider Jehol as sufficiently anglicized to be used as such. But "genuine Chinese" pronunciation has now become some kind of a fad which is in strange contrast with the marked indifference toward the correct pronunciation of the much simpler German names, such as Mozart. The articulations of the Chinese language are so different that no adequate picture of the actual pronunciation can be given in English letters. As the Chinese do not "spell" their words but use ideographs, we cannot apply the scientific principle of transliterating what we see. All we can do is to reproduce the pronunciation for which so far the Mandarin dialect has been the standard. The only distinction from popular transliteration in this case lies in the use of an international system of phonetics. In this connection I cannot help feeling that the substitution of r for j (as in Jehol) in the system advocated by Mr. Charles S. Gardner is based exclusively on the English pronunciation of that letter and may disrupt, therefore, the international unity, unless we can compromise on the general adoption of the more accurate Bohemian ſ. The consonants b, d, g, j for unaspirated p, t, k, ch have been used by the Russians in their Chinese transliteration and probably are preferable, especially for Teutonic and Slavic languages.

But it would be unfortunate if each country started to make changes without international cooperation. A change of the transliteration system in a library catalog should not be undertaken unless we are convinced that the investment of time and work is well justified. As long as we have no universally adopted system, we never can have the feeling that it is a final decision. In Cleveland we switched from the obsolete Morrison system of Chinese transliteration to Giles just before we considerably increased our Chinese collections. There were comparatively few changes then. But an institution with a Chinese collection like the British Museum will not be very eager to change the whole system.

There are many more questions of interest to the specialist, but these are not within the scope of this article.

From the problems which we have touched in this article we might draw the conclusions that popular transliteration, which should render what we hear, cannot yet be merged with scientific transliteration the purpose of which is to represent the spelling of the original language. A bid for popularity through sacrifice of scientific accuracy and standardization does not promise any more success than the attempts to popularize good music by jazz-setting. In making any changes we should strive toward the universal goal of uniform sound-values and internationally accepted rules about the use of letters and other symbols.

The Bermuda Library

By G. R. LOMER

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BERMUDA is so constantly associated in the popular eye with coral beaches, palm trees, golf courses, and palatial hotels, that one is prone to forget that this island in mid-ocean possesses a library which is fast approaching the century mark and which deserves to be better known and more highly regarded alike by native Bermudian and by American visitor. Isolation in the midst of the Atlantic has its penalties as well as its charms in many aspects of one's daily life, and to the librarian the competition of local attractions offers a, by no means negligible, challenge in addition.

Some of the professional problems which face other librarians are here intensified. Dampness, for instance, is a constant menace to bindings on the shelves and to coated paper even on the periodical tables; rapid changes of temperature have their ultimately deleterious effects; and the distance by water of over 600 miles from American and of nearly 4,000 miles from English centers of book publication not only involves complications in book selection and ordering but makes contact with other librarians and professional associations infrequent and expensive. The comparatively small proportion of educated and habitual readers within easy reach of the Library is another factor in the local problem which must not be overlooked. That, in the face of such conditions and obstacles, the Bermuda Library should have had so sturdy and steady a growth is both an indication of the need it satisfies and a tribute to the skill and devotion of those who have served it so well both as trustees and as librarians.

Upon the average American visitor the Bermuda Library produces immediately an impression of strong individuality. This effect is due in part to the picturesque building in which it is housed and to its surroundings and in part to

the startling contrast that it presents to the average American public library with its imposing and too frequently distracting architecture, its bewildering variety of activities and its discouragingly extensive and efficient card catalog.

It is with something of the feeling of relief

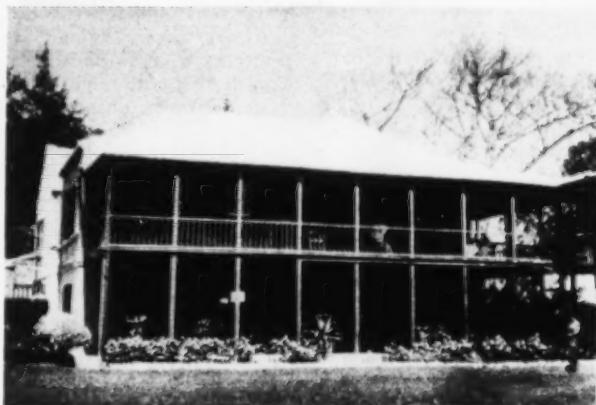
that a traveler experiences on reaching home after sojourning for many days in large and palatial hotels, that

the visitor climbs the simple outside wooden stairs of the two-story building that houses the Bermuda Library. Through the screened doors and windows wide open to the sun and air from the adjacent garden of Par-la-Ville come the strains of a British regimental

band that proudly traces its history back to Waterloo, and there come wafted on the soft Bermuda breeze the mingled perfumes of many flowers. There are comfortable chairs on the broad verandahs, and every day you may see readers absorbing the Spring sunshine as well as the books in their hands—combining inward illumination and daylight in a way that would satisfy even the most exacting of up-to-date librarians.

There is something delightful and informal about this old house and, across a gallery bridge, its annex which contains the Reference Library. There is an atmosphere of calm antiquity about it, an air of assured quietude, and that kindly hospitality which the aged alone can suggest. It is overshadowed by a gigantic and wide-spreading rubber tree, well-known to all visitors to Bermuda, though they may not all be aware that it was planted there in his garden by William B. Perot, who once owned the estate and who brought the tree in its youth, a hundred years ago, from Essequibo in British Guiana.

It is, in fact, nearly a century since the Bermuda Library itself was established. Surely it is to



The Delightful and Informal Home of the Bermuda Library

be hoped that when the centenary arrives the Island colony will not be unmindful of long service and that there will be a special effort made, by both residents and visitors, to enlarge and endow the Library without causing it to lose its present intimate and hospitable character.

It was on July 27, 1839, that the Bermuda Legislature passed "an act for establishing a public library," in which it stated that:

"whereas a public library, containing a collection of books of reference and practical works, would be beneficial to the community, and it is expedient that such a library should be established and maintained under proper regulations, be it enacted, etc., that a public library be established and kept in such a part of the building now in the course of being erected on the square in the centre of the front of the town of Hamilton, for the Council Chamber and other public uses."

It was further enacted that:

"the said library shall be called 'The Bermuda Library,' and shall consist of such books, prints, maps, and philosophical and other instruments and apparatus as shall from time to time be contributed thereto by donation, and accepted by the trustees for the time being, or purchased out of any funds which may be bestowed by individuals or appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature of these Islands."

The Trustees were to be seven in number—three ex-officio and four elective, but all members of the Government—and upon them devolved the duty of appointing a Librarian and of making any necessary regulations.

The Trustees apparently lost no time for, as we learn from the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* of August 27, 1839, they met a week previous to that date, with Lieut.-Col. William Reid, The Governor, as Chairman,¹ and in a business-like way appointed, as librarian, John Stephens of the Public Offices, arranged to have the books kept for the time being in the Governor's Room, and drew up a set of regulations which was published the following week in the Island paper together with an invitation to the public to use the books. The Library was then, as now, a subscription library, with a fee of six shillings a year or two pounds for life membership—a charge that remains unchanged to this day. The usual rules regarding silence and loss or injury of books were set forth, together with one or two others which are interesting as differing somewhat from the usage of today. For instance, the hours at that time were 11-12 and 1-2 instead of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2:30 to 8 P.M. as they are today; the length of time a book might be kept was to be marked in the catalog; no work was to be purchased until twelve months had elapsed since publication; and every volume was to be "durably and conspicuously marked, inside and outside," with the name of the library. It is

interesting to note, as contrary to the usual American practice, that, by an act of April 7, 1921, "every trustee shall be entitled to receive out of the Public Treasury eight shillings for every attendance at a meeting of the Trustees."

These regulations were printed in full in the *Royal Gazette* on the same page, one notes in retrospect, with advertisements of "Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills" and "Phoenix Bitters," and of a bay gelding for sale "perfectly sound and free from vice," a notice calling for tenders for fresh beef, and another announcing the arrival of a ship from London with a varied cargo, in which were to be found black sarcenet ribbons, ladies' black silk and cotton hose, ivory dandriff (*sic*) combs, seidlitz and soda powders in tin boxes, and "a few hogsheads of the best Porter." To these necessities and luxuries for the body, we must believe that later ships brought, among a varied colonial cargo, food for the mind—stout boxes of books at least a year old. Apparently, as trade grew and prospered with the passing years, the Library kept pace with the prosperity of the Island.

Much credit for its practical administration must be given to Sir S. Brownlaw Gray, who served as its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for nearly the latter half of the nineteenth century (July 1, 1859 to August, 1902). The quarters in the East Room of the Public Building eventually proved too small and inconvenient, and the present building, formerly a private house, was acquired in 1917. An editorial in the *Royal Gazette*, of Tuesday, January 9, 1917, echoes the conviction of such champions of libraries as Andrew Carnegie and John Bright when it says that:

"there can be no more splendid chance of self-education than accessibility to a good library and there can be no better means for continuing education than the judicious use of one."

To the satisfaction of everyone, the Library was moved into the house that had once been the residence of the Perot family, and it is a tribute to the fundamentally sound construction of the building that it so readily adapted itself to the needs of the growing Library. The *Royal Gazette* of Saturday, January 20, 1917, goes on to say that:

"there is every reason to congratulate the Library Committee on their new premises and on the artistic as well as practical manner in which they have been arranged. It is but seldom that a house, once a private dwelling, lends itself to treatment that will make it useful in the shape of a public institution and yet retain all the pleasing features of its former occupation, but Par-la-Ville, as it stands today, has hit the happy mean of beauty and utility."

This felicitous combination of the aesthetic and the practical in library design is a problem still to be achieved by many a continental architect. In tracing the history of the Library through the pages of the local newspaper, it is interesting

¹ The other members of the Trustees were Thomas Butterfield, President of the Council, Augustus W. Harvey, John N. Harvey, Speaker of the Assembly, and three members of the Assembly—Thomas Hall, Henry James Tucker, and John H. Darrell.

amid the alarms of war to read a proclamation of January 20, 1917, forbidding the importation of numerous American newspapers and, among the periodicals, the following: *Cosmopolitan*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Hearst's Magazine*, *Motor Magazine*, and *Motor Boating Magazine*. Happily the ban has been lifted, and the Periodical Room, which is constantly used, contains a remarkably representative collection of current numbers of English and American periodicals, the well-thumbed condition of which indicates their popularity.

As you enter the Library you face the loan desk, with a stack room on your right and, on your left, the periodical room, beyond which is another stack room, formerly used as a reference room. From the periodical room you can step out on to the verandah overlooking the park and leading to the new reference department a few feet away in another building, the lower part of which is occupied as a shop. In this part of the Library there is an excellent and growing collection of Bermudiana, historical and descriptive,² and, displayed on a large table, some of the finely-illustrated books which have recently been added to the Library.

Many writers of books have sojourned in Bermuda from the time of Tom Moore to Mark Twain, and the list of later literary visitors sounds like a catalog in which the eye catches the names of Rudyard Kipling, Eugene O'Neill and Joseph Hergesheimer.

That an island so favored, in print or in the flesh, by writers great and small from Shakespeare onward should not be more favored with the books that men write leads one to overstep, perhaps, the bounds of professional etiquette and to propose one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Library Trustees and for the ultimate benefit of all those who dwell or sojourn upon this well-favored isle. In the first place, the year 1939, the centennial of the founding of the Library, affords an appropriate occasion to establish a system of library service throughout the Island, having regard to the needs and interests of all constituent groups in the population.

² Librarians are familiar with George Watson Cole's privately printed *Bermuda in Periodical Literature With Occasional References to Other Works, a Bibliography* (Brookline, Mass.) 1907; W. B. Hayward's *Bermuda Past and Present* (rev. ed.) N. Y. 1933; Hudson Strode's *The Story of Bermuda*, N. Y. 1932; and Fremont Rider's (ed.) *Bermuda: a Guide Book for Travelers*, compiled by Frederic Taber Cooper, N. Y. 1924.

In so small an area the Central Library at Hamilton would naturally be the administrative center, but close cooperation with the present St. George's Historical Society and the establishment of a branch to serve both Somerset and Ireland Island are not impossible and should prove practical and beneficial.

One other suggestion, though one may be treading on what may be locally regarded as dangerous and controversial ground. The Museum should at the same time come into its own. It appears to be neglected and unappreciated, yet it was founded at the same time and by the same act as the Library. The close relation of the Library and the Museum is further emphasized in an Act of July 1, 1843, which, in addition to provisions for the acquisition of objects and the administration of the Museum, expressly states that:

"Whereas a public museum containing a collection of objects of Natural history and works of art, would be beneficial to the community, . . . it shall be lawful for the trustees of the Bermuda Public Library to place and deposit [museum objects] in any of the lobbies in the building in the town of Hamilton . . . as a temporary arrangement and until such time as the said trustees shall think fit."

It is significant that "works of art," which are here mentioned as of equal importance with natural history, should have been almost entirely neglected in the subsequent development of the scheme, except for a brief annual exhibit, and it is to be hoped that a Bermuda Art Gallery may also eventually be created as a third institution to complement the Bermuda Library and the Bermuda Museum, for the development of which materials in abundance exist in public as well as private collections. The recent scientific interest shown in Bermuda through the construction of a splendid Aquarium, the establishment of biological research, and the publicity indirectly contributed by Nonesuch Island, should be reflected in a new and constructive interest in a museum that is a real Bermuda museum, centrally situated, adequately housed, and providing extensive and technically well arranged exhibits of marine biology, and the geology, zoology, and botany of the Island. The educational value of such a museum is beyond dispute, and it would supplement the quiet and continuous campaign of adult education and general culture that has been carried on day by day for a hundred years by the Bermuda Library.

BOOKS

A book may be a flower
That blows;
A road to a far town;
A roof, a well, a tower;
A book
May be a staff, a crook.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE in *The York Road*.

Research At The Huntington Library¹

By DR. FRANK P. HILL

DR. FARRAND has asked me to bring you, this afternoon, into a somewhat more intimate relationship with the research work going on at the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, and by way of illustration, to give you a picture of the details of the work upon which I have been engaged here for the past three winters and in libraries in the East for the better part of two summers.

Huntington Library

On one of my trips to California I visited the Huntington Library and was shown through the stacks by Mr. Schad, I believe, and permitted to handle some of the rare volumes. Even then I envied those privileged to work in the library. As I came away there came to my mind that quatrain of Andrew Lang's, made after a visit to the nobleman's library in England:

Prince, hear a hopeless bard's appeal,
Reverse the rule of mine and thine
Make it legitimate to steal

The books that never can be mine.

But that feeling is gone. I have come to the conclusion that the rare books are safer here than in my possession, for if I owned them, all I could do would be to sell them.

When the collection was moved from Mr. Huntington's home in New York to California a great hue and cry arose, mainly from newspapers and individuals on the Atlantic coast. Much of that criticism was unjust and unfair, and was the outgrowth of jealousy because the library was to leave New York. Personally it was my feeling then (grown stronger with the years, as I see and feel its influence on the Pacific coast) that the move was merely another indication of the vision shown by Mr. Huntington in all of his undertakings. Time has justified his decision, as shown by the increased number of scholars who come long distances to consult the library's treasures. Here on this coast, in buildings designed for the purpose, amidst a beautiful setting, is its proper home.

Blessed be the memory of Henry E. Huntington, the man who made possible this new center of culture for scholars.

Research

There are several dictionary definitions of Research and of Research workers, but I like better my own definition of a research worker: "One who is doing something that nobody else wants to do or will do; but which somebody *wants* done."

Interest in research spread rapidly during and after the Great War. Colleges, universities, pub-

lic and private institutions, and corporations large and small followed the lead of government bureaus and began to study problems concerning their own interests. Philanthropic organizations for the furtherance of study along certain definite and special lines sprang up all over the world, the United States alone having about 200 Trusts and Foundations. Recently, so-called "chairs" were established at the Library of Congress; a research librarian appointed at the University of Pennsylvania; and an Association of Research Libraries formed, admitting only representatives of such institutions. While mere numbers mean nothing, the organization of these agencies and associations has quickened the interest in the subject and has indicated the need for financial support in carrying on research work.

Leslie Stephen somewhere has said: "With the accumulation of material there should be a steady elaboration of the contrivances for making it accessible." The institutions that are rich in material in certain subjects and have met the condition named by Mr. Stephen are best prepared to meet the requirements and demands of scholars and research workers; and they will be the ones who will draw and hold specialists and investigators.

The Huntington Library is one among many such institutions. Every day it is of increasing importance to scholars all over the world as they come to realize the wealth of material to be found here.

In no sense is it a popular institution like a free public library; rather one for scholars and others engaged in serious study and investigation, presided over by scholars and specialists of the highest type.

From what I have seen, read, and heard of libraries making research a specialty, I can say without fear of contradiction that the Henry E. Huntington Library is going into the subject with a clearer idea of what should be done, what it wants to do and to have done, and at the same time is studying the plan more consciously, more directly, and more intensively than is the case elsewhere.

At no other library in which I have worked, or with which I am acquainted (with the possible exception of the Library of Congress), is such satisfactory and willing service given as at the Huntington Library.

And what does the student find here? The books he needs, the manuscripts he needs, the quiet he needs, the helpful attitude of the staff; but more than all, an atmosphere conducive to

¹ Address given February 27, 1933, Founder's Day, at the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

study, wherein he may work leisurely, quietly, and effectively to produce the desired result. Only a few rules are laid down and those only such as tend to the proper care and preservation of the large and valuable collection of rare books.

There is a great difference between working in a public library and in one for specialists. A public library is for the people; a special library is for special students. In the one there is noise, bustle, and confusion; difficulty of finding if a particular book is in the library, greater difficulty in getting that book as it may be in use by another; no one to help you because every assistant is busy with routine work; in the other, the reverse is true.

Bibliography

No research work can be carried on without the aid of bibliography. In its broadest aspect bibliography has every thing to do with books, pamphlets, magazines, and manuscripts. W. W. Greg, the English bibliographer, says: "It covers the whole study of the material transmission of literature," in its widest sense. Bibliography is, in fact, the foundation, the starting point, of all careful research work. It is preliminary to everything; without it the researcher gropes in the dark and goes it alone.

He is uncertain which way to turn without the help of those two necessary guides—the librarian and the bibliographer, who together know the books and what they contain. As examples of excellent bibliographical investigation, I would mention the lists prepared here by Messrs. Mead, Edmonds, Waters, and Haselden; at the same time commending the photographic reproductions of Dr. Bendikson.

My Work

The next division of my subject is going to be dry as dust, but a description of it is the only way I can bring clearly and concretely before you the way of the researcher. In the end it may prove a surprise to some members of the staff to learn that research workers really work with some definite object in view.

A librarian's life is not an easy one. He is bound by hours, by assigned duties, and by rules. A librarian who is merely an executive, as I was, has little time for study. He is a plodder, following a given routine day after day, with small chance of knowing the books in his library. My first position in a library was in an administrative capacity, and in such I continued until I resigned as chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library in 1930. The greatest joy came to me in Newark when I was able to add reference work to my other duties.

In Newark also I prepared a list of "Books, Pamphlets and Magazines Printed at Newark, N. J., 1776-1900," published in 1902. Earlier, at Lowell, Mass., I got out a book called *Lowell Illustrated*, which was only a chronology.

Just because I had resigned my position in Brooklyn did not mean that I had left off work. On the contrary, I was looking about for something that would keep me out of mischief—a part of the time at least—and to find other worlds into which to venture—but not to conquer. Quite naturally my mind turned to Bibliography because of the work done in earlier days, and because of interest in drama incited in me some five years ago by Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, who, for many years, had been collecting early American dramas. He had in his private library 231 of the 378 known plays of the period before 1831, and had prepared an annotated typewritten catalog of the same. Illness prevented him from pursuing his favorite hobby; his collection of plays was sold to the University of Chicago for \$17,500 and he retired to private life.

This was my opportunity. I bought his catalog and undertook to follow in his footsteps; but when it came to the accumulation of books I found the market dried up, with no prospect of replenishment. Defeated along this line, I decided to prepare a sort of bibliography of early American plays.

It was by accident that I took up this particular subject, and it was quite by accident that I came to Pasadena. When asked to undertake a piece of research work at the Huntington Library, I accepted the invitation with cheerful readiness, as I had my subject in hand, at least in the formative stage. It was to be entitled

American Plays

Printed 1714-1830. A Bibliographical Record. and was to consist of: (a) an author list, including anonymous titles, (b) a title list, containing again the anonymous titles, and (c) a chronological list. The author list was to indicate by letter the existence of each book in one or more of ten large libraries in the United States.

As a foundation, I had the printed list of Oscar Wegelin's *Early American Plays*, published in 1905, and the Atkinson typewritten list, dated 1918. With these two lists before me I set to work at the Huntington Library. Here is the procedure:

1. To correct titles and find new ones, the lists were compared with: (a) Charles Evans, *American Bibliography, 1639-1792*, 10 vols.; (b) Samuel F. Haven, *Catalogue of American Publications, 1693-1795*; (c) James H. Trumbull, *List of Books Printed in Connecticut, 1709-1800*; (d) *Bibliography of Worcester, 1775-1848*; (e) Harriet S. Tapley, *Salem Imprints 1768-1815*; (f) Henry Stevens, *Collection of English and American Pamphlets*; (g) Arthur Hobson Quinn, *A History of American Drama, from the beginning to the Civil war*; (h) *Cambridge History of American literature*.

2. Other works consulted for additional bibliographic material: (a) W. W. Clapp, Jr., *Records of the Boston Stage*; (b) William Dunlap, *History of the American Theatre*; (c) George C. D. Odell, *Annals of the New York Stage*; (d) J. N. Ireland, *Record of the New York Stage*; (e) James Rees, *Dramatic Authors of America*; (f) Perley I. Reed, *The Realistic Presentation of American Characters in Native American Plays, Prior to Eighteen Seventy*; (g) F. C. Wemyss, *Twenty-six Years of the Life of an Actor and Manager*, and a few others of lesser note.

3. Finally, before having the revised list typewritten, going through the Huntington Library main catalog (card by card) in 250 drawers, containing roughly 300,000 cards, which entailed examination of 568 different books—some of them several times—in the Rare Book Room. (Let me say here that while running over the catalog at that time, and occasionally since, I have yet to find a card out of place.)

Poring over such a large number of cards may seem a laborious, wearisome, and monotonous task, but I assure you it is not so when there is a definite object in view, as the mind is kept alert by the excitement of the chase. It was interesting,—yes, and to me,—thrilling work at times, for I never knew, as I handled, one after the other, the 300,000 cards in the catalog, at what moment I would meet with a surprise or find a prize.

There were times (I admit), when having worked tirelessly for hours without result, the good old English song came to mind:

Oh, for a book and a shady nook,
Eyther indoore or out,
With the green leaves whispering overhead
Or the street cries all about.

Where I may read all at my ease
Both of the new and old
For a cheery good book whereon to look
Is better to me than gold.

At such a period of depression, I left the library, ran over to the Athenaeum, browsed among the frivolous literature, picked up a mystery story, and was soon lost to the worries of book-hunting. There were other times when new items would turn up or it was found that what was thought by others to be spurious would turn out to be genuine. Then came a cloudless sky and a world full of joy and gladness.

The work I have been describing was done at the Huntington Library, but there was more to do. I spent two months in the summer of 1931 and less time in 1932 checking up plays in the libraries of Harvard, Boston Public, Brown University, University of Pennsylvania, American Antiquarian Society, and Yale.

To insure as perfect a degree of accuracy as possible, a typewritten list of all the plays was

sent to the ten interested libraries twice, with the request that the list be checked with their own catalogs. Returns have been received.

Incidentally, as a result of my study of the subject I have found fifty-one more titles than were included in Atkinson's list and 111 more than in the printed list of Wegelin, published in 1905. There are four books in the Huntington Library not found elsewhere: John Henry's *School for Soldiers*, Jamaica, 1783; Robert Hunter's *Androboros*, New York, 1714; *A New Farce . . . Called Pandemonium in Dishabille*, 1808; and James Workman's *Liberty in Louisiana*, Charleston 1804.

The manuscript has been before the editorial board of the Huntington Library, and survived. It must go again. If it comes through in satisfactory shape it may appear in book form. It will not be a "best seller," but there will be a fairly good demand from universities, large libraries, and a few individuals; sufficient at least to show the need for such a production.

A member of the staff who has been rather closely associated with the progress of the work has said: "This bit of bibliography fits into the general research program of the Huntington Library, which, as I understand it, is to study the cultural background of Anglo-American civilization."

The drama of a period perhaps more nearly reflects the attitude and viewpoint of the people than any other form of literature; for that reason alone the student of American culture in the very important period of the country's beginnings as a nation must take into account its drama. This bibliography makes it possible for him to find exactly what printed material is extant and where it may be found.

In the eighteenth, and early nineteenth, century, play-acting was more than frowned upon by the clergy and the ultra-religious, as the following quotations from a sermon by an unknown preacher, delivered in 1792, will show:

"No player or any of his children ought to be entitled to a Christian burial or even to lie in a church-yard. Not one of them can be saved. And those who enter a play-house are equally certain with the players of eternal damnation. No player can be an honest man."

With such folk have I been consorting for the past three or four years!

No, I do not feel that my life work is behind me. I look forward to other research work. As soon as this list is off my hands, I shall take up the subject of Dialogues, printed previous to 1830. Here is a new field, unploughed and uncultivated, and certain to prove more interesting and exciting than the plays, for these dialogues carry an educational, a religious, or political tone; many of them were written to overcome prejudice against the drama.

Later I have in mind, among other tasks, indexing some early American magazines, containing much valuable material at present not readily available.

Cooperation

I have said that the libraries that are best prepared to meet the requirements of scholars and research workers are the ones who will draw and hold the specializing student. It is just as true that in those institutions where cooperation prevails will be found the highest degree of helpfulness. Cooperation is much in evidence in the Huntington Library today. It has a good hold. I have seen it growing here year by year for the past three years. In 1931 there was much noise and confusion in the reading room; the reference books were not properly shelved; the catalog was in two or three different places; every one was for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Now all this is changed. Noiseless typewriters have replaced the old ones, the catalog is an entity (but the dexigraphed cards are a handicap to the consultant); the reference books are better classified and arranged; conversation is reduced to a minimum; and I think I see a greater spread of friendliness among staff members, which is bound to grow stronger as the spirit of cooperation gets into the minds and hearts of everyone connected with the institution.

Books are the vital part of a library; but no matter how rich, rare, and valuable may be the collection, it is of no account without a staff who know what books, pamphlets, and magazines are in the library, where they may be found, and to a certain extent what they contain.

Following St. Paul's advice, librarians must be "all things to all men." They must be courteous, affable, and obliging to every one (and, oh, how hard it is sometimes!), ever willing to go out of their way to assist each other and to help readers to help themselves. As an example: an ideal reference librarian will never show ignorance, but, when asked a question will put on an intelligent smile, assure the reader that an answer can be found, then slip off quietly and bring back the answer. Such a reference librarian may not know the answer to a certain question, but does know where to find it. That is efficient service; that is the service now being rendered at the Huntington Library.

I am glad to find so many really reference books transferred from the Rare Book Stack; and I like too the idea of exchanging assistants between departments. No one department is sufficient unto itself; all departments are interrelated.

Librarians and research workers are to a greater or less degree (I speak feelingly and advisedly) cranks. It can't be helped. It is natural. When one is thoroughly grounded in his profession or

specialty, he is of the opinion that he can go it alone better than with outside help. We are, however, of more use when we join forces, and go forward compactly to victory, by concerted action, through cooperation.

Every assistant should know something about the work of others, as it has a tendency toward a better appreciation of the work in the library as a whole—and, I am inclined to think, a more kindly and forbearing feeling toward fellow workers. We must have respect for our own work; and we must also have respect for the work of others.

I should like every member of the staff to take his or her turn in the cataloging department so as to get a better slant on the intricate work done there; and I would particularly like to see every research worker assigned his stint in this and other departments of the library. Research workers ought to have more knowledge of the duties of people working in the several departments. They would then come to a truer realization of the problems which have to be solved before co-ordination can be made certain. In some libraries cooperation is further extended by regular conferences of heads of departments and by occasional meetings of the whole staff where are discussed matters of vital interest to the whole library.

The trend of activities at the Huntington Library meets the approval of research workers, scholars, and students who find it more and more attractive and profitable to pursue their studies within its walls.

I repeat, at no other library in which I have worked, or with which I am acquainted (with the possible exception of the Library of Congress), is such satisfactory and willing service given as at the Huntington Library.

The instructive effect upon all who visit the Library, the Art Gallery, or the Gardens, for pleasure or study, is more far-reaching than is realized by those connected with the institution year in and year out. One visitor coming into the Rare Book Room when the tables were well-filled was heard to remark: "Listen, don't you hear the brains whirling all around this room?" This library

is spoken of with bated breath,
It is lauded to the skies,
It is damned and condemned.

But it lives to throw its benign influence upon the just and the unjust, the saint and the sinner, whether within the state of California or far beyond its boundaries, even to the Atlantic coast and across the water to foreign shores.

Under the enlightened guidance of the Trustees, Dr. Farrand, the director, Mr. Bliss, the librarian, Mr. Herrich, the superintendent, and the exceptionally capable staff, the work of the institution will continue to grow in importance and influence.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 15, 1933

Editorials

INDIANA, though not historically famous for keeping politics out of offices, where it does not belong, has of recent years had an excellent library record in that respect, thanks probably in large measure to Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl while at the head of the Indiana State Library Commission. But with the change of national administration, which has nothing to do with the case, we have changed all that and the State Library is promptly made over to the spoils system in a bald letter from the governor's secretary dictating the removal of a practiced assistant to make way for a dictated "deserving Democrat." The present plea is to balance the personnel budget, while replacing five of the fourteen Republican members of the staff by as many Democratic ladies, making nine and nine, but this progress having been achieved it is more than probable that the political headsman will continue to operate until the political complexion within the library is made uni-lateral, in diplomatic parlance. The library board is unfortunately subject to the whims of the governor, so that it cannot make effective resistance, though it really should offer its head to the block rather than have this wrong go on. It is to be hoped that not only Indiana library people outside state library relations will make protest but that the wrong may be taken up in other quarters, especially by the Executive Board of the A.L.A.

THE REDUCTION of library appropriations due to the depression seems now to be curiously tangled up with legal questions which are troubling library administrations in more than one state. The Cleveland Public Library had accomplished a fine result in obtaining a law taxing intangibles of which 70 per cent of the resultant was to become the income of the library system. This law of 1931 has been declared unconstitutional by one of the judges who enjoined the county authorities from paying over this money, which had already been collected, to the public library, and if this decision should hold it would mean the curtailment, if not the entire stoppage, of library facilities for the balance of the year. An appeal is now pend-

ing in the Court of Appeals, the result of which will be of the utmost importance in Ohio and possibly serve as a precedent in other states. In Oklahoma the Enid Public Library has been tied up in a controversy with the Rock Island Railroad, which has entered a protest against the Garfield County library levy as an "extra levy," a phrase used in the law. Just what the real significance of this action may be it is difficult at this writing to fathom, but at any rate it is so serious as possibly to involve the closing of that county library. Certainly the libraries are having their full share not only of the results of the depression but of other public misfortunes of the time.

THE BUFFALO Public Library has suffered from a series of handicaps of recent years since the deaths of Mr. Brown and Mrs. Elendorf, including not only the large cut in revenue made necessary by the depression but by the inadequacy of its now antiquated central library building which permits neither economy nor efficiency of operation. In view of a formal complaint entered by Lloyd W. Josselyn, formerly assistant librarian, and John A. Ulanski, said to be the Democratic leader of the City Council, the Library Board took the wise course of calling in an expert and experienced librarian in the person of Harrison W. Craver, whose careful report presented last month gives the library a clean bill of health as to its administration during the past year under these difficult circumstances. While speaking highly of the service of Alexander Galt as Acting Librarian, Mr. Craver emphasized the desirability of an early choice by the Board of a permanent librarian, under whose fostering care the library may work its way out of its present difficulties. The course of the Board in thus meeting public attack is highly commendable.

AMERICAN librarians, in common with their colleagues in other countries, have been protesting for years against the steady increase in the price of German periodicals, particularly those devoted to the medical, natural, and physical sciences. Scholars and librarians in other lands have joined in these protests which up to the present time have singularly failed to make any impression on German publishers and editors. There have been two major difficulties: first, the prices themselves have been unreasonably high; and, second, owing to what seems a thoroughly pernicious habit of charging by the number rather than by the year, it has been impossible to forecast the annual cost to any library of subscribing to many valuable German

scientific journals. Various analyses and comparisons have shown beyond question that the cost per word and the cost per page of German technical periodicals is far higher than the cost of similar journals published in France, Great Britain, and the United States.

GERMAN librarians have felt this situation keenly. At the last meeting of the International Library Committee in Bern in June 1932, a resolution of protest was introduced by the German delegation, and after lively discussion was passed with certain amendments softening its original somewhat harsh terms of criticism. The Medical Library Association and certain bodies of scholars in the United States have urged drastic action, going so far as to propose a complete boycott of periodicals and books. So far these protests have not resulted in concerted action, but it is understood that certain individual American libraries, forced greatly to reduce their purchases, have cancelled all subscriptions to German periodicals. Drastic action of this sort is likely to be forced on other libraries which have no wish whatever to engage in a boycott of German products. Libraries which are forced to curtail their purchases will naturally begin with very expensive material appealing to a limited number of readers. The results are likely to be disastrous for research in American institutions of learning.

R. GEORG LEYH, of Tübingen, in the article reviewed by Mr. Brown in this number, has pointed out one effective means of reducing the volume of certain German scientific journals. He advocates immediate and drastic action against the practice (too prevalent in journals in all countries) of publishing doctoral dissertations which later are exchanged between university libraries. Certain American libraries do not now accept on exchange theses which are contained in journals or monograph series for which they subscribe. The practice of publishing dissertations in this form has, of course, largely arisen because of the great increase to the candidate for the doctorate of the cost of printing his thesis at his own expense. Here is a suggestion which, if seriously heeded, will undoubtedly aid to diminish the portentous size of many journals not only in Germany, but in other countries. It is greatly to be hoped that the German publishers will voluntarily both reduce the cost and size of their magazines and stabilize the annual issue at a fixed price *before it is too late.*

W.W.B.

Library Chat

I BELIEVE I speak for all my fellow workers with books when I urge a joint plea by you and by us to the publishers for consideration of our point of view when new books are under consideration. The relation between publisher and writer of text books is close—and instructive. I am unaware of any such relation between publisher and user of books. There is a joint board of book publishers and book sellers, but I have yet to hear about any joint board of book publishers and book users of the type represented by librarians and by the members of this Association. How much control should be exercised by the publisher over the author is too big a question to be discussed here, and I am sure it could not be settled for all times and for all subjects and for all authors even if we had the longest day in the year completely at our command. I do feel, however, that it may be proper for this Association, independently or with the librarians, to suggest to the book publishers that here are at their command sane, thoughtful, sincere comments and suggestions on the reasons for success or failure of books now in the market; that when new books by established authors are under consideration it might be well for the publisher to secure the opinion of such users and valuers of books as the members of this body and their fellow workers in libraries.

It is noteworthy that in the past few years we have had studies of reading habits, of the place books play in the intellectual life of the community, of the measure of success books play in meeting the demands of readers. In some cases the material side of the page and the binding and the appearance of the book have taken first place. In others the emphasis has been on the message of the author and the clarity and vigor of his presentation. Both are necessary, each is encouraging. The more this Association can work with the librarians in urging publishers of books to confer with groups of users who are in particularly strategic positions to report on the value of the results attained by publications now on the market and who are in particularly helpful position for report on the unmet needs, the better it will be for both, yea for the publisher and for the ultimate buyer and reader of the book, to say nothing about the author.

From an address by Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director, New York Public Library and President of the American Library Association, delivered at the Tuesday evening session of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, held in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 22-24.

Plan of Development for National Park Libraries¹

AFTER Two years of study of the problem of library development in the national parks, during which members of the committee have visited a number of representative parks, observed the needs and operation of the existing libraries or library collections, interviewed park naturalists, superintendents and other officials of the National Park Service, and completed a written survey of all the national park libraries, the committee has come to the conclusion that library development in the national parks has not kept pace with the development of the general educational program and that there is here a big unfulfilled opportunity for assisting and making more effective the growth of the other aspects of the educational work and of park administration in general. The educational program might be compared to a great out-of-doors university where several hundreds of thousands of auditor students are given instructional work every year but with very inadequate library resources for instructors and students. The National Park Service is not to be blamed for this condition, because it is the history of nearly every new university of rapid growth that library development lags far behind the development of instructional work. The committee feels, however, that the time has come for a more rapid expansion of library facilities and with the hope that financial resources may be made available for putting into effect a plan of development wishes to present the following plan in sketch form. The details of the plan should be filled in by the Chief Librarian of the National Park Service, if and when he is appointed. In the meantime the committee holds itself ready to make detailed recommendations on request or to make special reports on the library situation in any of the parks that have been visited.

General Plan

1. **SUPERVISION.** The committee recommends that there should be a master library under the direct control and supervision of a Chief Librarian of the National Park Service who would be responsible to the Director of the Educational Division of the National Park Service. This master library should be located in one of the parks where experimentation can be carried on under actual working conditions. The main factors in the decision as to a definite location should be: (1) the size of the park; (2) all-year-round accessibility; (3) the number of visitors per year; (4) the diversity of natural features and wild life; (5) the present stage of development

of the local library and educational program. Alternative arrangements would be to locate the master library at the Field Headquarters of the Educational Division of the National Park Service at Berkeley, or at the Washington headquarters. The committee feels that neither of these two plans would be so effective because of the impossibility of carrying on experimentation under actual working conditions.

The Chief Librarian should not only have direct control and supervision of the master library but should exercise control in an advisory capacity over all the national park libraries.

2. **SELECTION AND ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL.** In the master library there should be kept a card bibliography of material of interest to each and all of the national parks. This should be kept in duplicate and whenever any of the national park libraries reaches a point of development where a trained librarian is employed, the duplicate set should be transferred to that library for continued upkeep and revision. From time to time these bibliographies may be issued in printed form, as publishing arrangements may be made, and then distribution to other libraries of the country will serve as a means of building up the national park library collections through a system of exchanges and gifts. Whenever possible, duplicate copies of the more important material on the other national parks should be kept at the master library. In the case of out-of-print books that are difficult to obtain, the first copy acquired should go to the local library and the second to the master library.

The type of material to be acquired would be books on local history, books on natural history, especially those of local interest, and general reference books for the use of the park naturalist and his staff and visiting scientists who frequently make protracted sojourns in the parks in the pursuit of special investigations. Natural history books of a more popular type, especially those of inspirational value such as the writings of John Muir and Enos Mills, should be acquired for the use of the visiting public in parks where the average length of sojourn of visitors is greatest. Books on the various aspects of administration of the national parks should be included for the benefit of the park staff. Recreational reading for the park employees and permanent residents might also be a legitimate library need.

Wherever possible, books should be borrowed from county or state libraries to supplement the collections in the park libraries during the rush season. For emergency work books could be similarly borrowed at any time of year.

3. **CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGING.** The Dewey Decimal System of classification is recommended as being the most suitable for the national park libraries. Library of Congress catalog cards

¹ Suggested by the Committee on Libraries in National Parks of the American Library Association.

should be used whenever possible. Since the Dewey Decimal numbers are now printed on these cards, the combination is very practical.

4. ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL LIBRARIES. Because of greatly varying conditions controlling the use of libraries in the different parks, no fixed pattern of administration can be recommended. This must be worked out by the local superintendent or park naturalist in consultation with the Chief Librarian.

5. HOUSING. The master library should be housed ultimately in a building of its own, located as close to the headquarters of the educational work as possible. Libraries in the other parks should be located in the museum buildings wherever these are used as headquarters for the educational work or are not too far removed from the administration offices. In the latter case it might be advisable to keep the main reference collection at the administration office and move part of it temporarily to the museum during the summer season, later returning it to the main collection. In the case of parks developing a system of branch museums, as at Yellowstone, the nature of the collections of books at these museums would be determined by their location and purpose. For instance, a roadside historical museum would probably need no book collection. On the other hand, at such a location as Fishing Bridge at Yellowstone where there is a comparatively large summer population, it might be entirely worth while to establish a separate library in a building of its own containing the more popular nature literature, especially juvenile, to be operated somewhat after the manner of a public library.

5. SPONSORS. Committees of state or sectional library associations should concern themselves with the welfare of national park libraries in their districts. These committees may well secure the sponsorship of some of the larger public and university libraries for the individual national park libraries. Sponsorship in this meaning consists of a general befriending in any way possible of a small library by a large one. Many specific suggestions along this line have been and will be made.

It is recommended that the A.L.A. Committee on Libraries in National Parks should include in its personnel the representatives of these sectional library associations that are working directly with the national park libraries. It is also recommended that wherever possible, these local committees take over the work that has been done in the past by the central committee. The functions of the central committee would then consist principally of coordinating and encouraging the work of the sectional committees and of befriending the more isolated park libraries that do not come within the jurisdiction of any sectional or local committee.

7. FINANCIAL SUPPORT. It is recommended that the National Park Service or the National Parks Association or both should with the co-operation of the American Library Association present the needs of the national park libraries to educational foundations or interested individuals in an effort to secure an endowment for the master library and if possible, for book purchases for the other libraries. It is suggested that an annual grant of \$10,000 for a few years might be enough to start the work. A building fund of not less than \$50,000 should be made available for the master library as soon as possible, to be followed by a permanent endowment fund of approximately \$500,000.

C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Chairman*
GILBERT H. DOANE
MRS. LOURETTA C. GEORGE
HELEN C. JAMES
ELIZABETH B. POWELL
MINETTE L. STODDARD

New Directory Of Chicago Libraries

THE CHICAGO Library Club has recently published a *Directory of Libraries in the Chicago area*. It is the first directory issued for Chicago since 1918 and contains about 175 pages with no advertisements, including a directory of about 500 libraries, a full subject index showing the field covered by each library or its special collections, and histories and historical rosters of officers of all local library organizations. Librarians visiting Chicago either for the Century of Progress Exposition or the Fifty-fifth Annual Conference of the American Library Association, to be held October 16-21, should find the new directory especially useful. Because of the present economic conditions, there is a very limited edition and no reissue. It is sold at cost, 60 cents postpaid. Anyone desiring one or more copies please send order at once with remittance to Jerome K. Wilcox, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Correction Notes

THE SET of posters which included "Learn to Swim for Health and Safety" published by the National Safety Council, 1 Park Ave., N.Y., listed on p. 449 of the May 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, are now out-of-print. The National Safety Council have two swimming posters which have appeared as supplements to their magazine, *Safety Education*, which sell for 7c. each.

THE STOCK of the "Recreation Poster" published by the American Child Health Association, listed on p. 449 of the May 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, has been exhausted. The Association is not planning to reprint it.

Book Reviews

Errors Found In Patterson's Directory

AT THE request of the Chairman of the A.L.A. Book Buying Committee, Carl L. Cannon, an investigation of the accuracy of the 1932 edition of *Patterson's Educational Directory* was recently undertaken by the reference departments of the public libraries of St. Louis, Detroit, Omaha, and Washington, D. C.

The errors of omission and of commission were found to be about equally balanced. The most frequent instances of inclusion of the names of deans and principals not now in office occur in the Detroit section. Fourteen recognized schools were not included at all. In Omaha, Brownell Hall is assigned to an address vacated ten years ago; Mount St. Mary's became College of St. Mary in 1929 and Sister Mary Michael Deary has not been its superioress for many years; the Municipal University of Omaha, listed as "est. 1908" has been a Municipal University only since 1930; the Rev. A. B. Marshall, listed as president of Presbyterian Theological Seminary, has been dead for some years; Teachers' Training School, also listed, has not been in existence since 1916, and the Van Sant School of Business has not been at the address attributed to it for the same length of time. The Public Library suggests seven standard schools which did not appear in the Directory.

In Washington, D. C., the Academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary, listed, has not been in existence since 1925, nor has the Academy of the Visitation, since 1919. The Columbia Kindergarten Training School was discontinued in 1929, as was the Hall-Noyes School, in 1925. King Theological Hall has not been in existence as a school for about twenty years. Many of the addresses given are out of date. About forty important schools are not included.

Libraries In Canada

WITH AN area as large as the United States but with only one-twelfth as many inhabitants, Canada presents problems in library development which are known to only a few of our own western states.

Added to the natural difficulties, Canada is divided into nine provinces each of which controls education within its borders. Based upon differing backgrounds, conditions and outlook, there is a further division. The Maritime provinces, for example, exhibit an extreme conserva-

tive attitude toward all social activities, while Quebec stands quite apart with its barriers of race, language, and religion.

These facts form the background of the study made by the Commission of Enquiry, comprising Miss Mary J. L. Black, Dr. George H. Locke, and Dr. John Ridington, chairman, the results of which are given in *Libraries in Canada; a Study of Library Conditions and Needs*. The survey was made under the auspices of the A.L.A. and financed by the Carnegie Corporation. The need of the survey is shown by the Commission's conclusion that:

"nearly 80 per cent of the people of Canada have nothing that could, by any stretch of the imagination, be called library service of any kind."

One by one the nine provinces are scrutinized. Summaries of the type and density of population, prevailing occupations, wealth, governmental activities, and social attitudes are given as the background. That the Commission sought facts and not local favor is shown repeatedly. Of several libraries of Manitoba, for example, it is said that: "none of them is attempting anything worth mentioning, nor are any of them achieving even all they attempt."

The chief need common to all of Canada, and equally urgent in much of the United States, is book service to the small towns and rural sections. Small, independent libraries are almost uniformly lacking in adequate support. Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces which recognize such responsibility toward the public library as is accorded the public schools. Anything approaching the county library system was unknown until the recently established regional demonstration library in Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

That difficult pioneering work is required is shown by the Commission's statement that nearly 80 per cent of Canada's inhabitants have no knowledge of an organized public book service.

"Such a service is outside their expectation—perhaps their comprehension—as being within the ambit of practical politics."

Latent interest must be aroused through provincial field workers and demonstration libraries, the Commission believes.

Suggestions are given for the revision of existing library laws, with recognition of responsibility by the provincial governments as the first essential. That the Commission's viewpoint is a step ahead of current thought is shown by its suggestion that public libraries, like public schools, be made compulsory.

"This contention rests on the basis that modern thought realizes that education of all the people is necessary to the preservation and permanence of a democratic form of government," it says.

This quotation indicates that the report is not a mere survey of library activity, but a comprehensive study of the place which library service should occupy in a democracy.

The college, university, and governmental libraries are also surveyed. The need of a Canadian Library Association, with a permanent staff to advance library progress is recognized but considered impossible at present.

This report, broad in its scope and progressive in its findings, will give sound guidance to Canadian officials and librarians through many steps of development.

Librarians in this country should read the report with extreme caution, lest they become complacent. The United States is frequently cited as an example of achievement, yet the names of many of our states, including Pennsylvania, could be substituted for Canada in many of the findings.

—RALPH MUNN,

Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Incunabula In Chicago¹

DR. PIERCE BUTLER'S new *Check List of Fifteenth Century Books in Chicago* is considerably more than an amplification of the multi-graphed lists of the Newberry Library of 1919 and 1924. For this is not merely a record of the growth of the Wing Collection from 270 editions in 1919 and 953 in 1924 to the present accumulation of 1613 items, but also an index of the incunabula available in ten other Chicago libraries.

The catalog lists altogether 1795 main entries. Of these 1613 are located in the Newberry Library, ninety-three in the University of Chicago Library, forty in the John Crerar Library, and twenty-one in the Seminary of St. Mary of the Lake. The remaining twenty-eight items are unevenly distributed among seven other libraries. Ninety-three of the total are described as duplicates.

Under the wise policy formulated largely by Dr. Butler himself, the John M. Wing Foundation has acquired one of the finest collections of cradle books in the country. It has consistently abstained from the acquisition of mere collectors' items in preference to such as may have direct bearing upon the early history of typography and bookmaking in general. For this reason the Wing Collection is less like the Vollbehr Collection now lodged in the Library of Congress, than the more purely typographical collections of the

Leipziger Börsenverein and the American Type Founders' Company. And of these latter ones, the Wing Collection is easily the more significant. Not, perhaps, so much because of its present resources, but rather because of its future possibilities guaranteed by a generous endowment.

In the arrangement of material, Dr. Butler follows the "historical method" of Proctor. Countries and cities are arranged chronologically with regard to the priority of the introduction of printing; and each of these geographical divisions is followed by lists of publications for the individual presses, arranged on the same principle. For each item we have its date, author, brief title, bibliographical references to all the more important catalogs of incunabula, and the shelf number. Of further reference value is the appended Concordance to Hain Numbers and two special indexes: one listing authors, printers, cities, and countries; and the other cities alone. It is a matter for regret, however, that the volume is not provided with special lists for the ten contributing libraries. As it would have been quite practical to merely give the numbers for the corresponding entries, such lists would have taken little space and would have added, at the same time, considerably to the general usefulness of the catalog. All the same, Dr. Butler has given us here another admirable aid to scholarly investigation and earned for himself the gratitude of all incunabulists.

—ARTHUR BERTHOLD.

Libraries Of Social Work

THE FOLLOWING article is taken from the 1933 *Social Work Year Book*, published late in March by the Russell Sage Foundation:

Libraries of Social Work

Libraries of Social Work vary from general collections which cover all fields of social work to highly specialized ones. Among general social service libraries the most notable are the Social Service Library in Boston and the Library of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City. The former, established in 1912, is connected with Simmons College and exists primarily for the use of students of the School of Social Work. It is, however, open to the public for reference purposes. The Russell Sage Foundation Library, an outgrowth of the library started in 1882 by the Charity Organization Society of New York, consists of 32,623 bound volumes and 108,798 pamphlets, reports, and so forth, in paper covers. It is probably the largest general library in the country in the field of social work. It serves as the library of the New York School

¹ Check List Of Fifteenth Century Books In The Newberry Library And In Other Libraries Of Chicago; compiled by Pierce Butler. Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1933. xxiv, 362 p.

Note: 850 copies of this book have been printed and, although it is not on the market, a few copies, at \$5 each, may be had from the Newberry Library, Chicago.

of Social Work and is open to social workers and all others interested in social subjects.

What is probably the only social service library in the country operated as a branch of a public library is in Minneapolis. This branch is located in the Citizens' Aid Building, which houses the headquarters of twenty-four social agencies, and is granted the space it needs in return for the services it renders to social workers. It is in the charge of a trained librarian who is also a trained social worker.

A few of the schools of social work maintain their own libraries, but most of them depend upon those of the colleges and universities with which they are connected. The federal government and all but twelve states maintain legislative reference bureaus or libraries whose collections in many cases are of importance to social workers in fields which involve legislation, and many cities maintain municipal reference libraries.

Conspicuous among the specialized libraries is the National Health Library, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City, established in 1921 by the National Health Council. The collection contains approximately 6,500 books, 2,250 volumes of periodicals, 28,200 pamphlets, and receives regularly 500 current periodicals and bulletins. The Library's primary purpose is to serve the national public health organizations which support it, but reference privileges are freely extended to social workers and others interested in the field of public health. The membership fee for the privilege of borrowing books is \$2 a year.

The Library of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, another specialized library, was established in January, 1922. The collection contains about 10,000 books and pamphlets in the field of child welfare, and about 100 periodicals are received regularly. Material is loaned without charge to workers throughout the country on payment of transportation charges. Bibliographies and reading lists on child welfare topics are prepared on request.

Another library specializing in material relating to children is the Alice Morgenthau Ehrlich Memorial Library of the Child Study Association. This is a collection of books on child development and psychology and allied subjects, selected and kept up to date by the Parents' Bibliography Committee. The Library contains over 3,000 volumes with provision for duplicate copies of the books most in demand. In addition thousands of clippings are filed under corresponding headings. Members may borrow books for two weeks or more without charge. Through the Unit Library Service, packages of books and other reference material are sent to affiliated groups.

The United States Department of Labor Library was established in 1885. It serves primarily the bureaus and officers of that Department, but

it is open to the public for reference. It contains more than 150,000 books and pamphlets, and receives 1,950 labor, statistical, and social welfare journals from fifty-six countries. In addition the Library has a collection of several thousand small pamphlets, circulars, periodical articles, and so forth, arranged by subject.

The Library of the Industrial Relations Section in the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University, and the Library of the Department of Social Ethics at Harvard University are important separate units of large collections. Both groups have issued timely bibliographies during the present crisis. Mention should also be made of numerous small libraries of a highly specialized type built up for the use of the research, administrative, or promotional agencies. Many of them are gradually extending their services to the general public for reference, while in some instances material is loaned to individuals in person or by mail. There is no adequate list of such libraries.

Other libraries more or less closely identified with social work, which it is not possible to mention here by name, will be found listed in published library directories, such as the following: *American Library Directory*, 1930, under the sections on Educational and Professional Libraries, and Business and Other Special Libraries; *Special Libraries Directory* (National), 1925; *Special Libraries Directory of the New York Metropolitan District*, 1931; *Directory of Special Libraries in Boston and Vicinity*, 1928; and similar lists of libraries in Philadelphia and California.

The Civic-Social Group of the Special Libraries Association made a definite contribution in 1932, through its Special Committee on Municipal Documents, by publishing a *Basic List of Current Municipal Documents*—a check list of official publications issued periodically since 1927 by the larger cities of the United States and Canada. Research agencies in social work should find this a helpful and much needed guide.

—BERTHA F. HULSEMAN.

Postponed For Fall Publication

SOMETIME ago we announced the forthcoming publication in May of *America In Search Of Culture*, by William Aylott Orton. Recently I have been receiving numerous requests from reviewers for review copies—evidently the title has considerable appeal.

Meanwhile, however, it has been postponed to publication in November. Will it not be possible for you to make an announcement to that effect, so as to save much needless letter writing?

—F. M. CLOUTER,
Little, Brown & Company.

Public Library Statistics in Cities Over 200,000 1932

Compiled by A. L. A. Headquarters

LIBRARIES	Year Ending	Population	Expenditures Ordinary	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock at end of Fiscal Year	Circulation	Circulation per Capita	Branches	Branches in Separate Buildings	Registered Borrowers	Registration Period
New York City		(6,965,201)	(\$3,685,795.44)	(.056)	(3,053,664)	(26,661,719)	(3.77)	(95)	75	1,418,771	
N. Y. Circ. Dept.	Dec. 31, 1932	3,325,671	1,834,225.42	.55	1,369,681	13,408,909	4.03	49	44	603,038	3
Brooklyn	Dec. 31, 1932	2,560,401	1,059,558.70	.41	1,121,070	9,304,997	3.63	29	23	567,681	3
Queens	Dec. 31, 1932	1,079,129	792,011.32	.73	1,562,913	3,947,813	3.65	17	8	248,052	3
Chicago	Dec. 31, 1932	3,376,438	1,361,755.19	.43	1,687,288	15,558,622	4.61	45	12	695,530	3
Philadelphia	Dec. 31, 1932	1,950,961	645,414.36	.33	813,806	5,330,399	2.73	32	32	268,952	3
Detroit	June 30, 1932	1,568,662	1,005,514.32	.64	894,814	6,880,424	4.38	23	18	552,928	
Los Angeles (City)	June 30, 1932	1,238,048	1,289,112.45	1.04	1,317,176	12,335,621	9.96	49	40	379,303	3
Cleveland	Dec. 31, 1932	900,429	1,240,762.15	1.37	1,776,811	10,374,652	11.52	32	24	331,153	3
St. Louis	April 30, 1932	821,960	600,612.28	.73	824,283	3,972,546	4.83	15	7	180,505	3
Baltimore	Dec. 31, 1932	804,874	417,499.49	.52	702,553	2,944,625	3.59	27	26	143,168	3
Boston	Dec. 31, 1932	781,188	1,147,580.00	1.47	1,631,422	5,567,681	7.13	34	13	194,517	2
Milwaukee	Dec. 31, 1932	748,814 ²	451,315.25	.60	937,114	6,320,933	8.44	18	3	166,131	3
Pittsburgh	Dec. 31, 1932	(672,139)	(629,534.03)	(.83)	(1,087,001)	(4,880,709)	(6.15)	(10)	(9)	310,614	
Allegheny	Dec. 31, 1932	142,322	89,176.89	.63	219,258	610,657	4.25	1	1	50,000	3
Old City	Dec. 31, 1932	529,817	540,357.14	1.02	867,743	4,270,052	8.05	9	8	260,614	5
San Francisco	June 30, 1932	634,394	441,109.62	.70	480,445	3,987,750	6.28	17	10	133,440	3
Cincinnati	Dec. 31, 1932	589,356 ²	522,595.41	.89	986,445	4,538,348	7.70	33	28	167,285	3
Buffalo	Dec. 31, 1932	573,076	420,440.87	.73	632,732	4,207,984	7.34	14	9	211,983	3
Los Angeles (County)	June 30, 1932	525,489 ³	362,989.86	.69	405,257	3,168,098	6.03	153	40	141,742	3
Washington, D. C.	June 30, 1932	486,869	439,574.71	.90	419,987	2,264,937	4.65	4	4	106,080	3
Minneapolis	Dec. 31, 1932	464,356	429,059.97	.92	592,391	3,881,245	8.35	22	11	181,120	5
New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1932	458,762	82,384.91	.18	266,272	1,401,521	3.06	6	6	63,120	5
Newark	Dec. 31, 1932	442,337	552,336.61	1.24	548,551	2,797,459	6.32	10	8	120,700	3
Kansas City	June 30, 1932	399,746	294,797.67	.73	537,227	2,263,393	5.66	15	2	154,189	4
Birmingham	Aug. 31, 1932	399,713 ²	142,235.20	.35	194,899	1,819,019	4.55	10	5	97,596	5
Seattle	Dec. 31, 1932	365,583	333,951.31	.91	509,966	4,118,720	11.26	10	8	139,969	3
Indianapolis	June 30, 1932	364,161	365,852.77	1.00	585,939	3,277,169	8.99	20	12	135,340	4
Louisville	Aug. 31, 1932	355,440	183,823,801 ²	.52	317,276	1,836,900 ²	5.16	23	9	71,792	5
Portland	Oct. 31, 1932	338,241 ²	306,235.11	.90	553,351	3,509,076	10.37	17	15	155,360	5
Rochester	Dec. 31, 1932	328,132	243,067.62	.74	319,655	2,842,056	8.66	12	8	94,899	3
Jersey City	Dec. 31, 1932	316,715	271,538.34	.85	332,846	2,003,353	6.32	11	4	122,710	
Memphis	Dec. 31, 1932	306,412 ²	132,160.25	.43	222,197	1,668,399	9.17	21	5	62,655	3
Houston	Dec. 31, 1932	292,352	72,926.73	.24	150,971	900,078	3.07	3	3	74,280	5
Toledo	Dec. 31, 1932	290,718	248,767.16	.86	318,776	2,321,367	7.98	13	8	105,458	4
Denver	Dec. 31, 1932	287,861	254,965.89	.88	368,113	2,342,719	8.10	13	9	93,631	3
Oakland	June 30, 1932	284,063	246,234.80	.87	197,877	1,929,975	6.79	18	11	85,651	3
St. Paul	Dec. 31, 1932	271,606	210,635.12	.77	373,948	1,713,493	6.30	5	5	76,280	5
Atlanta	Dec. 31, 1932	270,366	96,378.89	.35	174,078	1,161,399	4.29	9	4	64,264	3
Dallas	Sept. 30, 1932	261,000	81,639.77	.31	111,316	925,312	3.55	4	4	117,959	5
Akron	Dec. 31, 1932	255,040	98,871.29	.39	126,296	1,184,396	4.64	7	4	65,022	3
Providence	Dec. 31, 1932	252,981	276,724.70	1.09	430,773	1,718,486	6.79	16	6	102,306	3
San Antonio	May 31, 1932	231,542	90,489.76	.39	115,157	699,369	3.02	5	2	47,425	3
Omaha	Dec. 31, 1932	214,006	99,544.26	.46	194,318	893,835	4.17	4	2	51,061	3
Syracuse	Dec. 31, 1932	209,326	129,704.20	.52	174,409	1,507,708	7.20	8	8	64,403	3
Dayton	Dec. 31, 1932	200,982	221,589.23	1.10	308,668	1,821,455	9.06	13	4	67,318	3
TOTALS		30,534,094	\$20,127,520.80		25,676,068	169,532,950		896	514	7,616,610	
AVERAGES		693,957	457,443.65	.71	583,547	3,853,022	6.26	20	12	173,105	

¹ Includes Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond Boroughs.² Includes city and county figures.³ Serves unincorporated county territory and 26 incorporated cities and towns.⁴ County appropriation and service discontinued for 3 months of fiscal year.

Library Organizations

Two-Day Institute Of Occupations

WOMEN LIBRARIANS will find much to interest them in the two-day Institute of Occupations which will be a feature of the Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, July 9-15. Through this Institute the Federation is making a survey of trends in thirty major occupations. Outstanding speakers in each vocation will report upon the status of women in their field, indicate the opportunities which exist for the beginner and the experienced worker and suggest the outlook for the future. While the round table on library work will naturally be of outstanding interest to librarians, suggestions of practical value will be found in round tables for other vocations, such as accounting and bookkeeping, advertising and promotion, aviation, commercial art, cosmetology, credit management, finance, general office positions, home economics, hotel and restaurant positions, insurance, journalism, legal profession, medicine, motion pictures, music, nursing, office management, osteopathy, ownership and management, personnel and employment management, public office, radio, railroad positions, real estate, retail store service, secretarial work, social work, teaching: primary, secondary, college. The occupational round tables are open to anyone who is interested. Those who are not members of the Federation will be charged a nominal fee. The two-day Institute will climax in an Occupational Dinner on Tuesday evening, July 11, at which Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., Education Chairman for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, will preside, and at which a speaker from each occupational field will summarize the findings in her field.

Rollins Book - A - Year Club

ROLLINS College Library, Winter Park, Florida, is offering friends of the College a chance to have a hand in building the Library. The plan is a simple one. A unique Club has been organized called the "Rollins Book-A-Year Club." Its purpose is twofold: (1) To give the friends of Rollins, and anyone who loves books and would like to project that affection into the endless future, an opportunity to do so; (2) To provide through a modest life membership fee of \$5. an ever growing Endowment Fund for the Rollins College Library.

Membership in this Club guarantees that every year so long as a member lives—as long as his children live and so on into the centuries—some book will be purchased in the member's name and placed in the College Library. Each book will bear on the inside front cover a printed label stating that this particular book was purchased by the income from this particular member. The membership fee of \$5. is to be deposited in a special Trust Fund, only the income from which will be spent. Each fee of \$5., at 5 per cent interest, will earn annually \$2.50 which will purchase at least one book for the Library.

Citizens' Library Movement in Ohio

THE OHIO LIBRARY Association, at its annual meeting in October, approved the creation of a Citizens' Library Committee of Ohio men and women, leaders along cultural lines, to serve in an advisory and associated capacity with the association. Miss Tyler accepted the chairmanship of the special committee of the association, appointed by Carl Vitz, president, to enlist the co-operation of such a group, and she states that, while the citizens' committee will be a slowly developing body, a gratifying number have already responded by accepting the invitation to become members of it. She says: "The officers of the Citizens' Library Committee are the Honorable Newton D. Baker, honorary chairman; Mr. Province M. Pogue, Cincinnati attorney, active chairman; Dr. Frank D. Slutz, of Dayton, educational adviser, Chicago Teachers College, and Mr. Grove Patterson, editor of the *Toledo Blade*, vice-chairman. Names are constantly being added to the membership of the citizens' committee."

Ohio Library Association

THE OHIO LIBRARY Trustees Association and the Ohio Library Association held a joint conference in Columbus, Ohio, April 11-13, with nearly 500 librarians and trustees in attendance. The change in the date of the Annual meeting was necessitated by the fall meeting of the A. L. A. in Chicago and by the fact that the Ohio State Legislature is now considering library legislation so vital to the librarians of the state it was felt that the advice and strength of the entire membership was needed to secure the passage of satisfactory laws.

At the first General Session George E. Solsky spoke on "The Stake of the U. S. in Asia" advising a hands off policy on the part of the U. S., the continuance of friendly relations with both countries and the development of our economic markets in both China and Japan. During the morning of April 12, various round table meetings were held followed in most cases by luncheons at which the discussions were continued.

The Branch Librarians met with Miss Rosalie Brooker, Rice Branch, Cleveland, as their chairman, to discuss the changing conditions in Branch Library work. During this group meeting the hours of opening were discussed. Toledo and Cleveland described their plans of reduced hours in detail. The means of interesting the public in older titles brought out the fact that displays of old books in original jackets, tilting the bottom book shelves and posters had all proved effective in encouraging the use of older titles. The question of staff morale is of course a troublesome one now and this too, was much discussed. A Cincinnati librarian advised strongly the use of desk schedules as she had found it helped to give the assistants time to do their routine work and relieved them from the sometimes trying contact with the public.

Miss Virginia Hollingsworth, Head Cataloger of the Dayton Public Library, served as chairman of the catalog librarians round table. Papers were read on "Cataloging Books in Foreign Languages," "Memorial Edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification," and "Cataloging During the Depression."

The Reference Librarians met with Miss Caroline E. Reinke as Chairman. Miss Reinke discussed Science and Industry Department in the Cincinnati Public Library. Other subjects discussed were milestones in the progress of reference work, "Turning to U. S. Public Documents," "Two Important Reference Tools: Engineering Index Service, and the Vertical File Service."

In the afternoon there was a Local History Round Table led by Mr. Howard Sohn, librarian, Alliance Public Library which discussed the importance of each community preserving its own local history and the library's fostering an interest in such interesting and instructive material. An exhibit of books and other material relating to Ohio and local history was on display during the days of the meetings.

Perhaps the most important and interesting meeting of Wednesday forenoon and early afternoon, however, was the trustee's meeting attended by between seventy-five and one hundred trustees and librarians. The meetings were entirely given over to the discussion of the two legislative bills, one just passed providing that libraries of Ohio

shall receive in 1933 at least 70 per cent of the income asked for in 1930 for 1931 needs, the other a proposed bill for permanent library support in Ohio. Some new library legislation for the support of libraries has been made necessary by the expiration of the two year intangible tax law for libraries in Ohio at the end of 1933. The suggested new law gives a preferential position to libraries providing that:

1. The request for amount needed will come from the Library Board.
2. That the Library Board will pass on the request to the Legislative body which represents it—in most cases this means the School Board.
3. The School Board must pass on budget unchanged to county budget committee who may change if necessary.
4. When fixed it becomes a first claim upon intangible tax income to the amount of one hundred per cent.
5. There are provisions providing for advances and borrowing.
6. There is no minimum income provided for at present in the bill.

At the second general session Professor Harlan H. Hatcher, author of *Tunnel Hill* and member of the faculty of Ohio State University spoke on the recent tendencies in American fiction. He showed first the two lines of writing from 1900-1921, the romantic best seller line and the realistic line. At first they were poles apart but gradually the two lines tended to meet and in 1931 they were merged with the publication of Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street*.

The Conference Dinner was held April 12, in the Grand Ball Room of the Neil House. After the dinner Mr. Edward Davison, young English poet spoke to a large audience on the "Approach to Poetry."

The Children's librarians, under the leadership of Miss Lesley Newton, Head, Children's and School Departments, Lakewood Public Library, held a luncheon meeting Thursday April 13. Mrs. Zella Hayes, children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, read an excellent paper on "How to Enlist the Activities and Interest of Adults in the Better Books and How to Build Backgrounds for the Unusual Book." The question of what new books to buy for children in these times of much depleted book budgets was most thoroughly discussed.

The College, University and Normal School Libraries section of the O. L. A. held a morning round table and a luncheon round table meeting. Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg served as chairman for a panel discussion of the following question:

1. Should the book fund be allotted to the various departments of instruction?
2. Should there be a library committee of the faculty, and how should it function?

3. What is the best form of loan record in a college library?

4. Should charges beyond the cost of transportation be paid by the borrowing library, and how can such charges be computed?

Does the expense of borrowing in many cases approximate purchase cost?

5. Is the subject departmental plan of college or university library building indicated as the predominant plan of the future?

6. How can serious duplication of periodical subscriptions be avoided in an institution having department and professional school libraries?

7. Should U. S. Government documents and League of Nations publications be classified and arranged with other material in a depository library?

8. To what extent should the undergraduate be aided in his reference research?

Both the large and small libraries held separate round table meetings to discuss in the case of the large libraries the general topic, "The Fundamental Back-Log—Good Will of the People," and how to obtain it through cooperation and support of Women's clubs, business organizations and luncheon clubs and well organized and effective library publicity. It was advised in particular that libraries try to help more in preparing club programs and that the bibliographical material for the programs and for other foreseen community activities be prepared during the summer and be kept on file.

The small libraries discussed the small libraries problems of today—the damage of reference books, the bad-boy problem and the obtaining of special gifts of money and books to supplement the scanty funds derived by Ohio Libraries in 1932. A plan of cooperation for libraries inside a county was outlined by Miss Lytle of the Warren Public Library. Miss Mary Wilder read a worth while paper on new books and old with the idea predominant that while we need new books we need just as much, and more, to cultivate a knowledge of the old classics and use them to supply a much needed background for the new things.

The last General Session was an important one for at this time the President of the A. L. A. was present to give words of encouragement in the founding of a Citizen's Library Committee of Ohio and to tell of the problems, needs, and endeavors of the national association. One of the outstanding papers of the session was that of Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, Librarian Public Library Providence, R. I. on "The Public Library Comes of Age." Starting with the Peterborough Experiment, Mr. Sherman traced briefly the growth of the Public Library idea and the change in the idea of the duties of the librarian and asked that we consider seriously the advisability of being less business managers and more the knowers and lovers of books as well as the disseminators of them.

—MILDRED W. SANDOE, *Secretary.*

Council, United Staff Associations

AT A meeting of the Council of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York held on May 8, 1933, the following officers were elected for the year 1933-1934:

President, Miss Grace A. Conway, New York Public Library; Vice-President, Miss Margaret S. Green, Queens Borough Public Library; Secretary, Miss Eliza B. Marquess, New York Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Faith Allen, Brooklyn Public Library. The other members on the Council are: Miss Carolyn F. Ulrich, President, New York Public Library Staff Association; Mr. Louis Nourse, President, Brooklyn Public Library Staff Association; Miss Marion E. Williams, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Bess Fay Shipley, President, Queens Borough Public Staff Association; Miss Lillian Pearce, Queens Borough Public Library.

The object of the United Staff Associations is to promote closer fellowship for unity of action looking towards the betterment of economic conditions throughout the staffs and more adequate library service to the people of the five Boroughs.

Boston Catalogers and Classifiers

THE SPRING meeting of the group was held at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, May 12, 1933. Miss J. M. Johnson read a brief historical sketch of the group since the tenth anniversary took place this Spring. Miss Margaret Bingham Stillwell gave an interesting account of her visit last summer to libraries in several countries in Central Europe. The following officers for the year 1933-34 were elected: Chairman, Miss Hazel Dean, Harvard Business School Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Luitwiler, Lynn Public Library.

—ALICE B. WILDE, *Sec'y-Treasurer.*

Pasadena Library Club

NEW OFFICERS for the coming year were elected at the Pasadena Library Club's closing meeting of the season, held the evening of May 24 in the Hall of Associates of the Athenaeum. Miss Eleanor M. Homer, retiring president, presided. Mr. Lindley Bynam of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery was elected president and Miss Susan Palmer Campbell of the Pasadena Public Library was chosen for secretary-treasurer. Miss Elizabeth Connor, librarian of the Mt. Wilson Observatory acted as chairman of the nominating committee.

Small Libraries

Economies In The Small Library

WITH Town meetings close at hand, New Hampshire librarians and trustees will do well to survey their libraries and prepare careful estimates of the year's expenditures to be presented with requests for appropriations. It will be wise to study each activity of the library to effect every possible economy and to make each dollar do the work of two.

Since new library supply catalogs are carrying reduced prices, it seems advisable to investigate and compare them with those offered by local dealers. This done, inspect your supply cupboards minutely, reduce your estimates of needed supplies to a minimum and buy from the supply house or local dealer offering the best quality at the lowest price.

Your book fund should be guarded jealously! By very careful and conservative book selection the fund may be stretched quite a bit. A few things to keep in mind follow:

1. Buy background books—those of permanent value.
2. Reduce the number of light fiction titles.
3. Wait for light fiction to appear in reprint editions and then buy them resewed.
4. If fiction titles must be replaced, replace only in reserved reprints.
5. Buy non-fiction in good dollar reprint editions for first or replacement purchases.
6. Investigate discounts and buy direct from a good reliable jobber if his discount is greater than that offered by local firms. Jobbers as a rule offer 25 per cent discounts.

We must get the greatest use possible from our present book stocks by pushing the good things bought in previous years, but neglected now in the ever growing quest for new titles. This may be done by:

1. Exhibits of the classics, travel books, histories, etc.,

accompanied by posters, as: "Classics You May Have Missed," "So You're Going to Travel," "Hob Nob with Makers of History," etc., etc.

2. Open stacks—free access to the book shelves invariably introduces potential readers to books of which they had never dreamed.

As you survey your library and all of its activities, you will find innumerable ways to economize. Perhaps the following suggestions will be helpful:

1. Tax supported libraries need not pay the federal tax on electric lights under section 616, Federal Revenue Act of 1932."
2. Borrow the unusual book from a larger library in preference to buying it. Dartmouth College, the State University, and the State Libraries are most generous with their inter-library loan services. Likewise, borrow from each other.
3. Eliminate the binding of periodicals. Keep them wrapped and plainly marked according to title, volume, and year.
4. Scrutinize your magazine list closely for possible subscription eliminations.
5. Simplify your charging systems so that only a minimum amount of supplies will be necessary.

There are many so-called economy measures which are considered questionable for small libraries.

1. Shorter hours—Too many of our libraries are even now open only a minimum amount of time. This is the time to have the library open more, rather than fewer hours. Let people have greater use of the facilities, to help them fill their increased leisure hours.
2. "Shopping about" or the purchase of worn copies from circulating libraries is neither wise nor economical as a rule. The books do not last long and many people have read them already.

It was stated at a recent meeting of librarians that if it should become necessary to abolish all other library activities, work with children and with the unemployed should be maintained at any cost.

—BESS VAUGHAN, *New Hampshire Public Libraries Bulletin, March, 1933.*

School Library News

School Librarians Plan Scrapbook Exhibit

SUBJECT SCRAPBOOKS, in each of which will be assembled a variety of materials illustrative of some important phase of school library work, will be exhibited by the A.L.A. School Libraries Section at the conference of the Association in Chicago in October. The section's Exhibit and Contact Committee, of which Marie M. Hostetter is chairman, urges school librarians to send materials relating to the specific subjects listed to the chairmen in charge of the respective scrapbooks. This should be done before the summer

vacation begins, in order that the chairmen may organize the scrapbooks during the summer. The subjects selected for the scrapbooks and the chairmen in charge are as follows: "How We Get Pupils to Read," Edna Elizabeth Gustafson, West High School Library, Denver, Colorado; "How We Teach Pupils To Use Books And Libraries," Anna C. McCague, Technical High School Library, Omaha, Nebraska; "How The School Library Cooperates With School Clubs And School Organizations," Jessie E. Boyd, Fremont High School Library, Oakland, California; "An Exchange Of Ideas For Book Week," Mrs. Claire B. Graham, Hume-Fogg High School Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

In The Library World

Hospital Library Display at Exposition

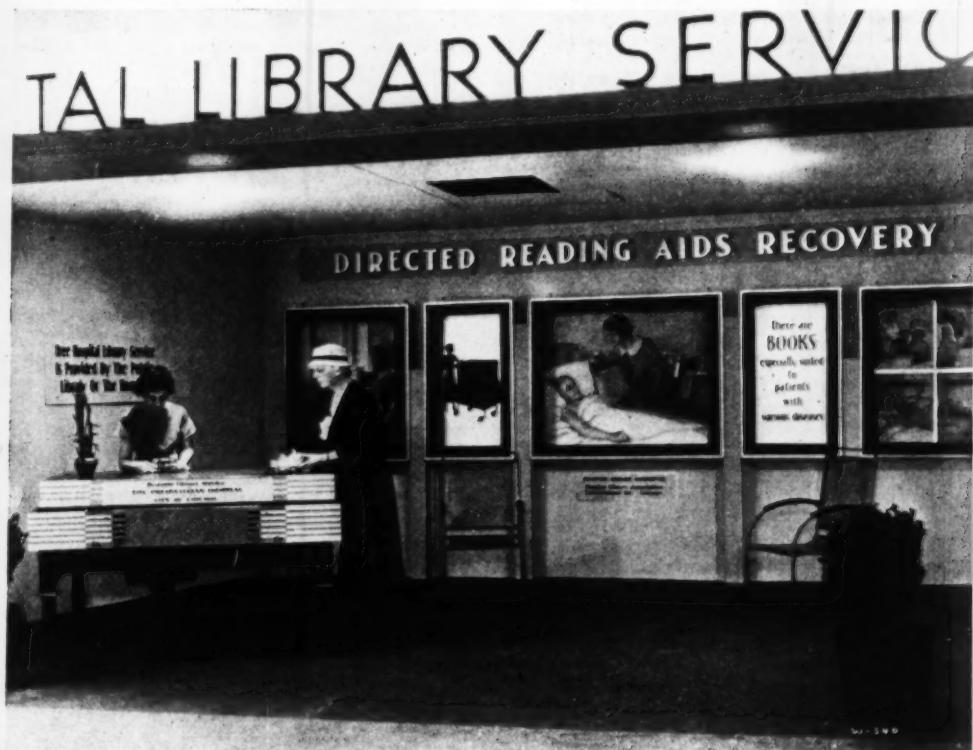
A MODEL hospital library in miniature is on display in the Hall of Science at the Century of Progress Exposition under the auspices of the Hospital Libraries Committee of the American Library Association. An electrically operated book wagon, guided by a "hospital librarian" makes the tour of a "ward" so that visitors to the exposition may see just how book service to patients is given.

Colored posters at the rear of the booth show various aspects of library work in hospitals. The first shows the central hospital library, equipped with an adequate collection of books carefully selected to meet the requirements of patients both in quest of recreation and mental contentment, and in need of the therapeutic influences which books, properly administered, will supply. Patients as well as nurses and other members of the hospital staff are shown as readers in the library. The next poster shows the book-wagon leaving

the central library with its stock of books on its daily circuit of visits to patients in rooms and wards. A trained hospital librarian, who has stocked the wagon in accordance with her knowledge of patients' needs, as well as of the principles of "book therapy," is in charge. A large central poster shows the librarian's arrival in the well-administered book service in treatment and makes a selection from the book-wagon drawn up at the bedside.

Two final posters emphasize the value of a well-administered book service in treatment and convalescence with particular reference to certain fields of medicine, such as Heart, Arthritic, Tuberculous, and Nervous, in which directed reading has been recognized as especially effective.

The theme of the exhibit is "Directed Reading Aids Recovery." Two posters at the sides of the booth read: "Free Hospital Library Service is Provided by the Public Library or the Hospital," and "Books Have an Educational Influence upon Patients and Employees." The small center poster gives credit for the exhibit to the



Model Hospital Library, in Miniature, Now on Display at Century of Progress Exposition

A.L.A. Hospital Libraries Committee.

Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library and chairman of the A.L.A. Chicago Centennial Exposition Committee has had general supervision of the exhibit which is in charge of Selma Lindem, librarian of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the A.L.A. Hospital Libraries Committee. Space for the display has been generously provided by the Medical Science Division of the exposition. The electrically operated model showing bedside service as offered by the Presbyterian Hospital is lent by that institution.

Although depleted budgets and overworked staffs made manning of the booth at first seem impossible, through the courtesy of the John Crerar Library, the Chicago Public Library, Northwestern University Medical School and with assistance from A.L.A. Headquarters, the booth is being manned every afternoon except Sundays, and two evenings a week through June. If this arrangement seems desirable, it will be continued for the duration of the exposition.

In view of the exhibit, it may be worth remembering that the first library for patients in a general hospital was established in the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1841. This, however, was simply a collection of moral and religious books which were given to patients when they left the hospital. Forty years later a lending service for patients was instituted, but it was not until 1904 that a full-time librarian was employed and the first regular book service to bed patients was established. Again the Massachusetts General Hospital pioneered and it was to the trustees and doctors of that institution that librarians and patients are indebted for designing the hospital book wagon which now facilitates transportation of books for the librarian and selection of books for the patient.

Thirty-seven states now report hospitals with some form of library service, according to a survey made last year by the Hospital Libraries Committee of the American Library Association. This service ranges from books only to books administered by a full-time trained librarian offering such service as Miss Lindem gives at the Presbyterian.

Extension Of Service Urged

THE ILLINOIS Congress of Parents and Teachers, in convention at Danville, April 18 to 21, passed the following resolution:

"We urge the recognition of the library and the part it plays in adequate education, and that its services be maintained and extended through the use of a just portion of public taxes, and be further extended through county libraries."

Moratorium On Fines At Cincinnati

THE LIBRARY has sought every opportunity to alleviate distress in these hard times. An investigation of records at the end of the year revealed the fact that there were in the library system many cards held for unpaid fines and upward of 5,000 books were overdue.

Many of these, it was supposed were held by people from families who were feeling the stress of unemployment and were unable to pay the fines. The Board of Library Trustees therefore declared a moratorium on fines from March 11th to April 1st. This was advertised in the newspapers and the schools helped by announcing the fact in the different rooms.

The results were very uneven. At the Camp Washington Branch all the delinquent cards were cleared but eight adult and eight juvenile. This was due to personal work with teachers and pupils. The total number of cards cleared and restored to their owners was 490 adults and 1,214 juvenile.

The success was much greater with the children many of whom expressed their pleasure at being able to take out books once more.

Of the large number of books long over due only a few hundred were returned and the value of these did not at all compensate for the fines remitted.

Not one of the valuable books long over due was returned.

The moratorium happened to come just at the time of the bank holiday and the library received many expressions of approval from members of the community for the help given in the financial stringency and because of its own helpful attitude.

—From the *May Guide Post*.

Rare Old Books Displayed

RARE OLD books, borrowed from the collection of Charles A. Baldwin of Colorado Springs, Colorado, are being displayed in the Treasure Room of the Mary Reed Library at the University of Denver. Perhaps the most interesting book in the collection is a facsimile copy of a first edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, which belonged to Robert Louis Stevenson's South Seas library and which plainly shows the great author's notes penciled in the margins. The oldest book is the Jensen *Bible*, one of seven copies on vellum and the only privately owned copy. It was printed in Venice in 1476. Joe Hare, the executive secretary of the Friends of the University Library Association, is planning a series of these exhibits, each to remain on display for a month.

Garfield County Library Closed

THE GARFIELD County Library, Enid, Oklahoma, was closed April 17, the library's appropriation being declared illegal by a protest made by the Rock Island Railroad. There is a law on the Oklahoma Statute books which permits any person or corporation to protest any tax levy they desire. Every year since the law went into effect, either the Garfield County Library or the Enid Carnegie Library appropriations have been held up by protests of the Rock Island. One year, the protest was carried through two courts, the Supreme Court rendering a decision in favor of the library. This year's protest was sustained by the Tax Court and the library levy was declared illegal and the library law unconstitutional. As it reads the library levy is an extra levy, and cannot be included in the four mill levy, which is the maximum for any county.

The Tax Court's decision leaves the Garfield County Library without funds—in fact leaves the Library Board \$850 in the red. The County's appropriation this year was cut from \$5,000 to \$1,200. The librarian's salary was unpaid for five months and the Enid banks are holding the warrants issued from July to December. No warrants were issued after that date. Miss Elizabeth Talley, Columbia '30, has been librarian since July, 1930. The average monthly circulation is 10,000.

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

ANTHONY ADVERSE. By Hervey Allen. Farrar.

Junior Literary Guild

COFFEE POT FACE. By Aileen Fisher and GOBLINS OF HAUBECK. By Alberta Bancroft. McBride. (Primary Group).

COLETTE AND BAB IN TIMBUCKOO (Intermediate Group). By Katie Seabrook. Coward-McCann.

CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE (Older Girls). By Frank Stockton. Century.

KIRDY (Older Boys). By Harold Lamb. Doubleday.

Literary Guild

PULL DEVIL-PULL BAKER. By Stella Benson. Harper.

Scientific Book Club

THE APE AND THE CHILD. By W. N. and L. A. Kellogg. McGraw-Hill.

In The Field Of Bibliography

THE NASHVILLE Library Club shows ingenuity in constructing a simple, useful union list of trade bibliographies,¹ which it has just issued. It is a type that any community of libraries, feeling the need, can compile.

Its simplicity might make it appear, at a casual glance, to be merely an afternoon's work. Far from it. Miss Polk, Serial Cataloger, George Peabody College for Teachers, tells in her introduction how it grew:

To get the material I sent a basic list of bibliographies which each library checked. Any library which had titles other than those mentioned added these to their copy. These added titles and those checked by the Nashville Libraries make this final list.

Two gratifying results appear—an abundance of resources in the community, and a pleasing format.

In resources, Nashville shows a splendid array of the important American, British, German, French, Spanish, and Italian bibliographies, and some others which, as the circumspect bibliographer would put it, are "good to know about." The bookmen of the city now have definite locations of titles from "Grässe" to last week's issue of the *Publishers' Weekly*. As a picture of serials, of course, it shows what any community of independent libraries shows—a series of fragmentary holdings, particularly for early years. But, while it may take car fare to locate an elusive title in the *English Catalogue*, for instance, the point is that, with this admirable guide, it can be done.

Miss Polk, happily, has not tried to "contribute" to the known information about trade lists. She has not littered her work with details that belong only in "Mudge." She has noted important points for identification and has made perfectly clear what each library has. This end is gained not only by the kind of information given but also by the arrangement. It seems awkward to speak typographically of a typed list; yet this one has real style. It presents no vagaries of arrangement, uses no code, and, above all, allows space about each entry, thus setting it off and giving a place for annotation.

Naturally, such a list is constructed to serve a local need. Its real usefulness will be to the librarians and bookmen of Nashville. But the plan and execution are so admirable that it may well serve as a model for any group which has a similar problem to solve.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library

¹ *Book Trade Bibliographies in the Nashville Libraries*. Compiled by Prudence M. Polk. Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1931. 12 f. Mimeographed.

The Open Round Table

Extension of Time for Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP Committee of the A.L.A., Section of Library Work With Children, announces that, due to the emergency situation, an extension of time has been granted on all memberships. Send in your pledges as soon as possible before July 1 in order that your name may be included in the new Section Year Book, now in process of completion. If your title does not indicate that your entire time is given to Children's Work, and you are devoting more than half time to this work, please state this plainly so that you may also be included in the directory published in the next Children's Library Year Book.

—LOUISE SINGLEY, *Chairman,
Kalamazoo, Mich., Public Library.*

Numerals vs. Words

DO CATALOGERS follow too slavishly the rule "Copy the Title-Page Exactly"? In the case of titles beginning with numerals, signs, or symbols are we not making trouble for our filers and for the users of our catalogs? It is easy to copy the title-page, but it is not so easy to file the results of our copying. Since the use of numerals or other symbols on catalog cards means difficulty in alphabetizing, we have evolved special rules for our filers to use when the titles begin with numerals or symbols instead of with words. For catalogers and experienced filers the rules may solve the question, but to the general public, and even to untrained filers, the arrangement of title beginning with numerals or other symbols is quite incomprehensible.

If on the title-page the numbers are spelled out (e. g. *One Hundred Best Plays*) it is easy to file the title card alphabetically; but if the title-page reads "100 plans," "100 Deutscher Männer," or "1er Quatuor," it is not so easy to know where to file the title card. Most libraries follow either the filing rules of the Cleveland Public Library, or the rules of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Both sets of rules agree that titles beginning with numerals should be arranged as if the figures were written out in the language of the rest of the title. Cleveland adds the explanation that numerals over 1,000 are to be arranged as they are spoken (e. g., 1,200 as twelve hundred; 1914 as nineteen fourteen). Pittsburgh would make an exception for years (e. g., nineteen fourteen) but 1,200 would file as one thousand

two hundred, regardless of the fact that one almost always says twelve hundred.

If we are going to file the numerals as if they were written out, why not write them out on the catalog cards? If the title-page uses numerals, the words could be supplied in brackets. This would obviate the need for a special rule for filing numerals since the titles would simply be filed alphabetically. It would save time for the filers, especially where the title is in a foreign language, and it would be less puzzling to the user of the catalog. If the user finds the title entry "1830: *Mémoires*" filed among the M's, he will probably think it a mistake; but if the title reads "[Mil Huit Cent Trente]: *Mémoires*" the reason for its location is clear. If "1er Quatuor" is written "[Premier] Quatuor," its presence in the P's will never need explanation.

In the following list of titles, compare the first form, taken from the Cleveland filing rules, with the second, in which the numerals are written out:

- (1) 100 deutscher männer
Henry VIII
Henry Esmond
1914
Nineteen-o-four air brake catechism
1917 war tax guide
99 recipes
100 plans
One of them
One thousand and one anecdotes
1001 questions
1000 mythological characters
1600 business books
\$1200 a year
(2) [Ein hundert] deutscher männer
Henry [Eighth]
Henry Esmond
[Nineteen fourteen]
Nineteen-o-four air brake catechism
[Nineteen seventeen] war tax guide
[Ninety-nine] recipes
[One hundred] plans
One of them
One thousand and one anecdotes
[One thousand and one] questions
[One thousand] mythological characters
[Sixteen hundred] business books
[Twelve hundred dollars] a year

If you are using the Pittsburgh filing rules, the last two items in the above list would be arranged as if they were spelled: "One thousand six hundred business books" and "One thousand two hundred dollars a year." If you follow this unnatural method, it would be even more desirable to write out the numerals, for surely very few people would know why they find 1000 in the O's instead of in the S's.

Although a scheme of spelling out numerals for titles to be filed alphabetically will do a good deal toward making the catalog arrangement more

comprehensible, it will not solve all the difficulties. For instance, one user may look for "One thousand one," while another would look for "One thousand and one." The numeral 1904 may be called "Nineteen-o-four" by one person, "Nineteen four" by another, and "Nineteen hundred and four" by still another. Almost everyone asking for the title "100 plans" would say "A hundred plans," not "One hundred plans." Will the average user understand why the title "Thousand tested treats" does not file anywhere near the title "1000 mythological characters"? Even if he does understand the filing rules for numerals, will he be likely to recall whether his book is "Thousand tested treats" or "1000 tested treats"? For such problems as these, the best solution is to be generous with cross-references. Make "see also" references from "one thousand" to "thousand," "tausend," "mil," etc. Make a reference from "one thousand one" to "one thousand and one." Whether you use "twelve hundred" or "one thousand two hundred" make a cross reference from the form you do not use to the one you do use. The title of the French book "1830" can be read either "Mil huit cent trente" or "Dix-huit cent trente." The cataloger should decide on the form to be used, and make a cross reference from the other form. It might also be desirable to have a reference from the English "Eighteen-thirty," although usually the person wanting a book in French will look for the title in French. Whether or not you spell out the numerals which are to be arranged alphabetically, make cross references from all possible ways of reading the numerals.

One cannot make it an invariable rule that numerals in titles are to be written out and filed alphabetically, for there are cases where a numerical sequence is more desirable. For example, if you arrange the cards for your census reports in alphabetical order you will have:

U. S.—Bureau of the census.
Fifteenth census

Fourteenth census

Sixteenth census

It would be better to file these in numerical order; yet our filing rules require the alphabetical arrangement. Why could we not use the numerals for titles which should be arranged numerically, and spell out the numerals for those which should be arranged alphabetically? When the title-page usage does not conform to this plan, we can supply in brackets the words or numerals which we need to make our filing clear and logical. Following this plan, the titles given above would be:

[14th] census
[15th] census
[16th] census

The practice of spelling out symbols to be filed alphabetically can be applied to other symbols beside numerals. The sign "&" occurs frequently in titles. While it does not often give trouble in English titles, it is frequently confusing in foreign language titles. It would be much clearer if it were spelled out "and," "et," "und," etc., in the language of the rest of the title. A book which recently appeared is entered under the title *The £ & the \$*. Wouldn't the filing of this entry be more easily understood by the public if it were written "The [pound and] the [dollar]"? The location of the title "2d" may seem quite unreasonable to the user of the catalog, but if it is written "[Two pence]" the logic of the arrangement is readily apparent.

If our catalogs are made for the use of the public, should we not be more considerate of the public when we make them? Should we not try to make our cards in such a way that their arrangement will be as simple as possible? The average user of the catalog can understand the alphabetical arrangement, but the presence of numerals and other symbols in the alphabet is usually bewildering. On the other hand, for titles where the numerical order would naturally be expected, an alphabetical arrangement is confusing. It would be much more satisfactory if titles were given on the cards in the same form in which they are to be filed.

—HELEN E. DEAN,
Assistant Cataloger, University of Missouri.

Mental And Physical Development

A BIBLIOGRAPHY on Mental and Physical Development, prepared by a Committee on Mental and Physical Development of the American Educational Research Association, a Department of the National Education Association, is the subject of the number of the *Review of Educational Research* (pages 163-181) for April, 1933. Four hundred and thirty-three titles are listed in this bibliography under the following chapter headings: Chapter I. Mental Development from Birth to Puberty; Chapter II. Mental and Physical Development in Adolescence; Chapter III. Physical Growth from Birth to Puberty; and Chapter IV. Relationships in Physical and Mental Development.

Hampton Receives Additional Grant

THE CARNEGIE Corporation of New York has made an additional grant of \$4,000 to the Hampton Institute Library School, Hampton, Virginia, to which the corporation recently granted \$10,000.

Among Librarians

VIRGINIA K. ARBUCKLE, Columbia '32, has a temporary cataloging position in the Preparation Division of the New York Public Library.

EUGENIE ARCHIBALD, Michigan '31, is now a cataloger at the Library of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

THOMAS P. AYER has been named to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa by the University of Richmond Chapter. His initiation followed a dinner at the Richmond College refectory May 26. Mr. Ayer, librarian, is a graduate of Brown University in 1909. He has been in charge of the Richmond Public Library since its organization.

ESTHER BARTH, Michigan '30, who has been librarian of the Trenton, Mich., High School for the past two years, is at present an assistant in the University of Michigan High School Library.

EVELYN M. BARTLETT, Columbia '32, has been appointed acting head of circulation in the Haverford College Library.

DONALD CONEY, Michigan '27, has recently given up his position at the University of North Carolina Library to accept an appointment as supervisor of Technical Processes at the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

LELA CRUMP, Michigan '30, who was formerly an assistant in the Scarsdale, N. Y., Public Library, is now librarian of the Medical Library of the American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon (Syria).

RUTH DANCER, Michigan '31, is the librarian of the Chelsea, Michigan, High School.

ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, Michigan '30, who has been an assistant in the Harris County Public Library, Houston, Texas, for the past two years, has been promoted to the position of assistant county librarian.

R. B. DOWNS, Columbia '29, is acting librarian of the University of North Carolina.

MARJORIE DRAKE, Michigan '30, who has been an assistant in the Main Reading Room of the University of Michigan Library, is now in charge of the Basement Study Hall.

IRVIN P. DUNEGAN, Columbia '32, is an assistant in the Cooper Union Library, New York.

MARGARET S. GALPIN, Columbia '31, is acting librarian of the College of William and Mary.

LILLIAN SHOOBERT, Riverside '34, assistant librarian of the Sausalito, Cal., Public Library has recently been appointed librarian.

Free For Transportation

THE NEW YORK Public Library offers the following titles free for transportation.

The Return of Peter Grimm. Novelized from the play by David Belasco, New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1922; *Plays produced under the stage direction of David Belasco*, Illustrated with Twelve Crayon Sketches by William F. Kurze, New York, 1925; *The First Night in David Belasco's Stuyvesant Theatre, MCMVII*; *The Merchant of Venice*; A Comedy by William Shakespeare as arranged for the Contemporary Stage by David Belasco and acted under his direction at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, with David Warfield in the character of Shylock, December 21, 1922. New York, privately printed, 1922; *A Souvenir of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*, as presented by David Belasco at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, December 21, 1922. New York, privately printed for distribution, 1923; *Deburau* by Sacha Guitry, as produced by David Belasco at the Belasco Theatre, New York, December 27, 1920. The English Version by H. Granville Barker. 1925.

THE COSSIT Library, Memphis, Tenn., offers free for transportation charges *Interstate Commerce Commission Reports (Decisions)*, Volumes 13-54; 56-67; 174-183. Apply direct.

Chiffon Firm Changes Name

EUGENE A. OBERFELDER, maker of transparent silk chiffon for book repair work, announces change of the firm name to the Transparo Company. Address remains the same: 112 Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, New York.

The Calendar Of Events

- June 26-28—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Lyndonville, Vt.
- August 22-24—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Peterborough.
- October 16-18 — Michigan Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the A.L.A.
- October 16-18—Special Libraries Association, twenty-fifth annual meeting at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- October 16-21—American Library Association, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 16-21—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the American Library Association.
- October 26-27—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Miss.
- November 1-3—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb.
- Nov. 10-11—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College at Richmond, Ky.
- December 7-9—Indiana Library Association, joint meeting with Indiana Library Trustees Association and Indiana Historical Association at Indianapolis.

Articles, Pamphlets, Booklets, Posters

We have listed here articles recently published on Recreational subjects, booklets and pamphlets available free or for a small charge, and posters to assist you in arranging exhibits on Recreation. Please mention THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in requesting material.

Articles

Fifty-Five Photographers. *Girl Scout Leader*, May, 1933. p.l.
Water Gardens. *Girl Scout Leader*, June-July, 1933. p.l.
Creative Expression Through Dramatics. By Arthur E. Niedeck. *New York State Education*, June, 1933. p. 708-709.
The Summer Camp in Child Training. By Dorothy Tyler. *American Childhood*, June, 1933. pp. 7-8, 32-33.
Studying Rocks in the First Grade. By Rose Wyler. *Science Education*, April, 1933. pp. 106-111.
Landscape Painting for Children. By William A. Winslow. *The Instructor*, June, 1933. pp. 46-47.
Hikeward-Ho! By Dorothy Deming. *Safety Education*, June, 1933. pp. 251-252.

Booklets

Summer Camp Entertainment. By Marie R. Hofer. Highland Press, Chicago. 25c.
A Primer of Hand Puppets and Guide to Puppet Plays. By Paul McPharlin, 155 Wimbleton Drive, Birmingham, Michigan. 35c each.
Monthly Plant Bulletin. Slingerland-Comstock, Ithaca, N.Y. 15c pamphlet includes five months.
Boardman Swimming Chart. Bob Boardman, 2380 East Neb Hill, Salem, Oregon. \$1. postpaid.
Making Lily Pools and Rock Gardens. 20c; Small Pool Construction. 10c. Order from *The American Home*, Garden City, N.Y.
An Emergency Message to Community Leaders. By Arnold Bennett Hall and Harold S. Buttenheim. *Survey Midmonthly*, June, 1932.

Travel Posters

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. 500 Fifth Ave., New York. World's Fair (colored) poster "Out of Towner Magazine," and Century of Progress Exposition booklet available free to librarians on request.
German Tourist. Information Office, 665 Fifth Ave., New York. Assortment of posters free to librarians for display purposes.

SEND REQUEST for free material to the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Your request will be forwarded promptly and the desired material sent directly to you by them. Booklets, pamphlets or posters requiring remittance should be requested direct from the advertisers. If extra copies of any material is desired, please write the advertiser direct.

Great Lakes Transit Corporation, 500 Fifth Ave., New York. Poster entitled "A Century of Progress" and booklets on Great Lakes tours with particular emphasis on Chicago's World Fair. Free.
London & North Eastern Railway of England & Scotland, 11 West 42 Street, New York. Poster supply limited. Make a special reduced charge to schools and libraries of 50¢ each for size 25x40 inches and 75¢ for size 50x40 inches. Send order on letterhead and remit via Postal Money Order drawn to the London & North Eastern Railway. Posters available now are:

Double-Royal, size 25x40 inches (colored)
 Lincoln, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Durham, Richmond; Old World Market Places—Peterborough, Norwich; In Black and White—York, Durham, Lincoln.
Quad-Royal, size 50x40 inches
 Trossachs, East Coast Route to Scotland (Flying Scotsman).
London Midland & Scottish Railway Company, Passenger Traffic Department, 551 Fifth Ave., New York. Reduced price for librarians as follows: size 40"x50", 75¢ per copy; size 25"x40", 50¢ per copy.
 Posters Available: Size 40x50—Arran, Scotland; The Opening of Parliament; The Mersey from Runcorn Bridge; The Menai Straits; Ben More; Kendal; A Sheffield Steel Works; The Highland Games; The Southern Uplands of Scotland; Southend-on-Sea; To Ireland; St. James' Palace; The Horse Guards. Size 25"x40"—Connemara; Lough Derg; Donegal; Wicklow; Galway; Kerry; The English Lakes; Edinburgh Castle; Snowdon from Llyn Llydaw; The Clyde Coast; Isle of Skye; Arran in Summer; Peak District; Grasmere; Ullswater; Aberglaslyn.

Classified Advertisements

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World Book Encyclopedia (Quarrie)—New Edition, 13 volumes, good reclaimed sets, half price, express paid. Also fine 1929 Full Morocco, F. & W. Standard Dictionary, a \$45.00 book for \$20.00 express prepaid. Book Man, 904 - 25th Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

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July Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Literature, Biography

July 1

Nolan, J. Bennett. **ANNALS OF THE PENN SQUARE.**

Seven articles on historical incidents and personalities connected with the town of Reading, Pa. Univ. of Penn. Press. \$1.50.

July 5

Norris, Kathleen. **MY CALIFORNIA.**

A tribute to author's native State. Doubleday. \$1.

July 7

Daviot, Gordon. **RICHARD OF BORDEAUX.**

This play is the hit of the 1933 London theatrical season.

Little. \$2.

Lucas, E. V. **ENGLISH LEAVES.**

A number of descriptive and reflective essays in praise of the Old Country. Lippincott. \$1.25.

July 12

Agar, Herbert. **THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.**

From Washington to Harding. Houghton. \$3.50.

Blanco, Antonio de Fierro. **THE JOURNEY OF THE FLAME.**

Story of an epic journey through the three Californias more than a century ago. Houghton. \$3.

Mordell, Albert. **QUAKER MILITANT.**

First full-length biography of Whittier. Houghton. \$4.

July 14

Fremantle, A. S. **TRAFALGAR.**

Far from being a mere study in naval warfare, this is a graphic and spirited picture—full of personal detail of Nelson's last and supreme campaign. Putnam. \$1.50.

Starkie, Enid. **BAUDELAIRE.**

First complete and serious work on Baudelaire in any language. Putnam. \$3.

July 19

Crocker, Templeton. **THE CRUISE OF THE ZACA.**

Vivid account of a year of wandering on the cruising yacht Zaca among the unfamiliar islands of the Seven Seas. Harper. \$3.

David, Wilfrid. **MONSOON.**

Author sets down an indictment of Western civilization as contrasted with life in India. Harper. \$2.

Orwell, George. **DOWN AND OUT IN PARIS AND LONDON.**

A genuine human document. Harper. \$2.50.

July 26

Einstein, Lewis. **DIVIDED LOYALTIES.**

Americans in England during the War of Independence. Houghton. \$3.50.

Hay, Ian. **GREAT WALL OF INDIA.**

Author describes his visit to Peshawar, Khyber Pass and other picturesque parts of the Northwest Frontier of India. Houghton.

Leslie, Henrietta. **WHERE EAST IS WEST.**

Life in Bulgaria. Houghton.

July 28

Asbury, Herbert. **THE BARBARY COAST.**

Knopf. \$3.

During July

Beals, Carleton. **THE CRIME OF CUBA.**

The inside story of the Machado tyranny by an eye-witness who has visited Cuba many times. Lippincott. \$3.

Dickinson, R. E. and Howarth, O. J. R. **A HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY.**

A history of the growth of man's knowledge about the earth. Oxford Univ. Press. \$3.

O'Connor, Harvey. **MELLON'S MILLIONS.**

The life and times of Andrew W. Mellon. Day. \$3.

Stevens, C. E. **SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS AND HIS AGE.**

The letters of Sidonius offer a picture of life in fifth-century Gaul and Italy. Oxford Univ. Press. \$4.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

July 1

Bining, A. C. **BRITISH REGULATION OF THE COLONIAL IRON INDUSTRY.**

A historical study of a thriving early American industry. Univ. of Penn. Press. \$2.50.

July 6

Lowell, Joan. **GAL REPORTER.**

True story of a girl's experience as a reporter. Farrar. \$2.50.

July 7

Hedges, Sid G. **GAMES FOR SMALL LAWNS.**

Lippincott. \$1.25.

July 12

Daglish, Eric Fitch. **HOW TO SEE BEASTS.**

A simply written account of the various types of beasts. Morrow. \$1.50.

July 19

Beasley, Mercer. **HOW TO PLAY TENNIS: THE BEASLEY SYSTEM OF TENNIS INSTRUCTION.**

Invaluable for beginners. Doubleday. \$2.

July 21

Fenton, C. L. **THE WORLD OF FOSSILS.**

For the layman's use on the animal worlds revealed by the fossils. Appleton. \$2.

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Hohman, Helen F. **DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL
INSURANCE AND MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLA-
TION IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

Traces the development of old age pensions, health and unemployment insurance and minimum wage legislation in Great Britain in relation to the idea of a minimum standard of living. Houghton.

July 27
Funk, Frances E. **PLAYTIME ROUND THE
WORLD.**

Typical games from twenty-five countries around the world. Whitman. \$1.50.

During July
Barth, Karl. **THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.**
Trans. by Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns Barth. Oxford Univ. Press. 87.

Chadwick, Mary. **ADOLESCENT GIRLHOOD.**
Primarily a study of the normal girl. Day. \$3.75.

Desmond, Robert W. **NEWSPAPER REFERENCE
METHODS.**

Intended primarily as a manual for librarians in newspaper and other special libraries. Univ. of Minnesota. \$2.50.

Earthy, E. Dora. **VALENCE WOMEN.**

Ethnographic study dealing with the social and economic life of the Valence Women of Portuguese East Africa. Oxford Univ. Press. 87.

Fayle, C. Ernest. **HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S
SHIPPING INDUSTRY.**

Dial. \$3.50.

Gibson, Dr. A. G. **THE PHYSICIAN'S ART.**
Oxford Univ. Press. \$2.50.

Söderblom, Archbishop Nathan. **THE NATURE
OF REVELATION.** Trans. by Frederic E. Pamp.

Embodying the conviction of Söderblom that the scientific state of religion will yield an assured knowledge of God. Oxford Univ. Press. 82.

Thorne, Harold. **CONTRACT BRIDGE OMNIRUS.**
Designed to cover the various systems of contract. Holt. \$1.50.

**Selected
Fiction**

July 5
Ross, Ishbel. **MARRIAGE IN GOTHAM.**

The story shows what happens when a united family suddenly goes to pieces. Harper. 82.

July 12
Duffy, Hans. **SEVEN BY SEVEN.**

The story of an English family, the seven Sextons. Morrow. 82.

July 14
THE NOVELS AND PLAYS OF SAKI.

The second Saki omnibus. Viking. 83.

Cambridge, Elizabeth. **HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE.**

A first novel which deals with a doctor's family in the Shires. Putnam. 82.

Trefusis, Violet. **TANDEM.**

Its principal characters are two young ladies of the nineties. Putnam. 82.

July 19
**THE PROGRESS OF JULIUS DAPHNE DU MAU-
RIER.**

The study of one man's progress through life. Doubleday. 82.50.

Craig, A. R. **WHEN ADAM WEPT.**

A first novel which is winning high praise in England. Doubleday. 82.50.

July 26
Mottram, R. H. **THE SIGN OF THE LAME DOG.**
Houghton. 82.

During July
Clarke, Isabel C. **DECREE NISI.**

Theme is of the marriage of an English diplomat with the daughter of an Italian Princess. Longmans. \$2.50.

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